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AT DEPOSITORS FOUR PER CENT on TERM DEPOSITS, THREE per cent on ORDINARY DEPOSITS
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Our select semi-procelain ware will continue as usual. No glassware to cheapen the price and menace life.
SEE YOUR GROCER
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SCIENTIFIC MISCELLANY

Reported weekly for the Ledger.

Fog-Dispersing Apparatus.—Climates Graded by Sensation.—Problem of the Rails.—Nature in the Zoological Garden.—Soft Shells Due to Nerves—Soul Habitations.—Radium Therapeutics.—Conducting Glass.—Wireless Time.

The fog-dispersing station proposed by M. M. Dibos includes a very large Ruhmkorff coil, giving a spark of about one meter, with a primary current from accumulators or a dynamo. In the primary circuit are a rotating interrupter and a condenser in parallel. The current induced in the secondary circuit is converted from alternating into intermittent by two series of four Cooper-Hewitt mercury vapor rectifiers, and then passes to the inner coatings of two large Leyden jars, with connected outer coatings. From one jar a wire leads to earth. A wire from the other—the positive electrode—runs to the top of an antenna mast, and there a crown of points scatters the electric waves into the air. With such apparatus clear spaces 300 to 400 feet across have been formed in dense fog. Such spaces would be useful in harbors and on railways, but every vessel at sea needs clearness for at least a quarter of a mile in every direction.

Temperature and humidity can be recorded accurately, but the figures give only a vague idea of how we feel climate. W. F. Tyler, of Shanghai, has a way of comparing climates by the varying degrees of comfort or discomfort produced. Indicating mugginess by the term "hypher," he divides his hypher scale from 1 to 10, and lets 10 represent the worst possible day—the hottest, dampest and most enervating day of China; while 0 applies to the ideal summer day—warm, bright and bracing. Experiments show that normal persons estimate the varying degrees very accurately.

A 14 years' study on an English railway has shown that unequal wear of rails is largely due to difference in structure of the metal from varying temperatures and speeds of rolling the rails.

The model animal park opened by Hagenbeck at Stettingen, near Hamburg, contains 26 acres, and is designed to offset the work of "nature fakers" by making familiar the daily life of wild animals in their native state. The conditions of the native haunts of the animals are imitated as closely as possible. There are no cages, but the various species are kept within prescribed bounds by concealed ditches 20 feet wide and 12 feet deep. A shaded avenue leads the visitor to favorable points for observation. A spacious lake holds all kinds of water-fowl; a mound beyond is alive with zebras, buffaloes and other hoofed animals; a distant range of artificial mountains is the home of mountain beasts, and an immense artificial iceberg of boulders is covered with polar bears, with seals, sealions and cormorants at the base. Though restricted in range, the animals have much more than the usual freedom, living in quite a homelike manner. The park contains 35 lions, 24 elephants and 7 tigers, with rhinoceroses, hippoptami, birds, reptiles, and other creatures.

Soft-shelled eggs are not due, as is so generally believed, to lack of lime in the food of the hens. Such an egg is really a case of arrested development, produced by nervous interference with the functions of the oviduct. Extreme mental disturbance may cause it, and at the Kansas Experiment Station soft shelled eggs have resulted from the continued excitement of confined hens. It was further shown that on an ordinary diet a hen's system has lime for five or six eggs. Laying will cease after this number if lime is not supplied, but on a small amount of lime eggs that are really slightly thinner shelled than usual may be laid, though careful weighing is necessary to show that the shells are not normal.

The "soul-houses" lately found at the cemetery of Rifeh, Upper Egypt, are tiny structures of clay in which the souls of the dead were supposed to take refuse. They date from about 3000 B. C.

An institution that is quite unique, forming a class by itself, is the Radium Biological Laboratory at Paris. It was organized about a year ago to test the curative possibilities of radium and it comprises chemical, physiological and clinical research departments as well as that specially given up to radium. The work already done was recently demonstrated to visiting medical men. The large number of cases treated have included those of persons cured of cancer of the skin and lupus, and skin tubercle and other diseases of the skin have been cured. Radium treatment seems to have given positive results in reducing the disfigurement of strawberry marks and other natural spots on the skin of children and others. Radium seems to have proven at least equal to electricity in many cases where it has been customary to use the latter, and it has the advantage of causing no pain. In this connection, it may be mentioned that a French physician claims remarkable results in treating chronic rheumatism with metal shields coated with radium powder.

The electrically conducting glass of C. E. Phillips is made by adding 128 parts of sodium silicate and 32 parts of borax to 5 parts of flint glass. It can be worked like ordinary glass, but has 500 times as great conductivity. In one remarkable application, a fiber of it is substituted for the gold-leaf commonly used for electroscopes, the precious metal being used only for the hinge, and this electroscope proves a sensitive test for electric currents, while the fiber does not stick to the walls of the instrument like the gold-leaf.

The regulation of clocks by wireless telegraphy seems to have been quite successful. In the experiments at Vienna of Reithoffer and Morawetz, the clock was controlled by wireless impulses from a regulator 3¾ miles away, and it kept perfect time, with no interference from stray currents.

Receipt books, location blanks, deeds mortgages, promissory notes, etc., for sale; also mining signals on cloth, graduation diplomas, at the Ledger office.

The State Fair.

Sarcamento, Cal., July 23, 1907.

You can say to your readers with confidence, that California is going to have a big state fair this year, I know this is a common claim, but the conditions are different, and if three-quarters of the promised exhibits make good, the several departments of the fair will be more strongly represented than ever before in the history of the state.

The livestock feature will be very strong, with the famous short-horn cattle predominating.

The Pavilion will be crowded with exhibits as never before. Four or five or six county exhibits used to be the rule, while this year we will have not less than twenty and probably close to thirty.

Canvassers have been all over the state, and every industry has received attention. The department of women's work and liberal arts is going to be one of the finest ever seen at a state fair.

By reason of the national irrigation congress meeting at the same time, we expect anywhere from five to ten thousand eastern visitors, and the friendly feeling abroad in California, and the universal desire to once more attend a first class Fair, promises a record breaking attendance from within this state.

Thousands of dollars will be expended for entertaining fetes and special attractions, and it is the determination of the management to have something doing in Sacramento every hour during the term of the exposition.

The effort being put forth by the Irrigation Congress people and the state fair management jointly, give promise that the combined event will be one of the biggest, most attractive and most brilliant that was ever seen in this part of California.

J. A. FILCHER, secretary.

Ladies Attention! Send your name, address and size of dress-shields, also name of dry goods store where you trade and receive free sample pair "Canfields" Hicks Brand Gossamer Weight Shields. Adress "Canfield" care of the S. H. and M. Co., 25 South St, San Francisco, Cal.



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Is so pure, fresh and delicious that each piece seems to hold some new delight to lure you on to
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A centrally located modern hotel of 150 rooms. Rates 75 cents to $1.50 per day; $3.50 to $7.00 per week.
156 Third St.
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Philippine Correspondence

By S. E. DeRackin.

Zamboanga, Moro Province, P. I, May 1, 1907.— The position of the Philippines as a whole, with reference to the trade of the Far East, is an ideal one, even today; but with the completion of the Panama canal their value to the United States will be beyond compare.

Our control of the Philippines, and the recent Titan struggle in Korea and Manchuria, are but incidents in a movement which has as its ultimate object the control of the Pacific. William H. Seward knew whereof he spoke when he declared that "henceforth European commerce, European politics, European thought, European activity, however effectively they may increase in intrinsic importance, and European alliances, however intimate they may become, will sink in relative importance — meanwhile the Pacific ocean, its shores, its isles, and the vast region beyond, will become the principal theater of events in the great future of the world." The prophetic ken of Thomas H. Benton enabled him to see the day when the rule and empire of the world would belong to the route to the Indies, and to the nation which controls the commerce of that route.

The Panama canal, the Hawaiian, the Aleutian, Ladrone and Philippine islands place the American nation in absolute control of the Pacific, and they can no more escape the responsibility of their position than they can cease to be a progressive people.

Climate and Health Conditions.

The climate of the Philippines is pleasant, equable and healthful. It is doubtful whether any other country in the world is more favored in this respect. Malarial fevers are relatively few, predaceous animals unknown, and insects and reptiles prejudicial to human life or health extraordinarily few in number. At the level of the sea throughout the entire archipelago the mercury rarely goes below 60 degrees or above 90 degrees Fahrenheit during the entire year. From the middle of November until the middle of March the climate is delightful, and from that time on until the latter part of June it is hot during the middle of the day, but considerably less so than in many parts of the United States in the summer.

Area of the Philippine Islands.

The area of the Philippines equals that of England, Ireland, Scotland and Wales, and the islands are capable of supporting a population of one hundred million people. It is doubtful if on the face of the earth today an area so large as that of the Philippine islands can be found which contains such a vast population together with such virgin resources in every line of industry. So prodigal is nature of her gifts, and so productive is the soil of the archipelago that only a scratch here and there is necessary for the support of eight million people. It must be remembered, however, that marked success is attained here only as it is attained in other countries, that is by intelligent and energetic work. This being a new country, many more opportunities offer here than in the United States, but those who expect success to wait upon them unsolicited will fail here as there. What these islands need is a class of sturdy pioneers such as made that great empire lying west of the Mississippi river to blossom as the rose—men with willing hands, honest hearts and a small amount of capital. The statement so often made to the effect that a white man cannot labor in this climate is not true. Those who are afraid of a little sunshine can find some excuse for not laboring in any country. As Major-General Leonard Wood, who is also a very eminent physician, says "there is nothing in the climate of these islands which prohibits long residence here. A moral life, with plenty of hard work, will be found to counteract, in most cases, the so-called demoralizing effects of the Philippine climate.

Agricultural Lands.

There are some 66,000,000 acres of agricultural lands in these islands, only 5,000,000 acres of which are subject to individual ownership. The price of this land is fixed at $2 per acre, and can be readily secured owing to the fact that the Government is more than anxious to see it under cultivation. The price of land suitable for hemp cultivation, if purchased from private parties is from $1 to $2 per acre. Lands under cultivation costs about $3.50 per acre. Forest land will cost about $3 per acre.

Timber Land.

The forest area of the Philippines, including all public and private woodlands, is estimated to be 48,113,920 acres. The area of private wood lands held under valid title is far below 1,000,000 acres. The timber cut and marketed in these islands during the past year has been entirely insufficient to meet the local demand. It has been necessary to import millions of feet of American pine and redwood and of timber from Borneo and Australia.

When one considers that there are over forty million acres of tropical forest, and that the species now listed number six hundred and sixty-five, he begins to see what this wealth must be. But he needs to live here for a time, to push his way through forests where three or four trees are growing on the space needed by one for its full development, to see trees of the most magnificent hardwood rising eighty feet without a limb and tossing their topmost twigs a hundred and fifty feet above his head, before he gets any clear idea. Then he may wander into some unpretentious house and find a circular table with a top of a single piece cut of the most beautiful wood, five or even six feet in diameter, or another, perhaps five feet wide and twenty long, also one single piece.

Grazing Lands.

Most magnificent grazing lands exist in Mindanao, rolling uplands and level prairie lands, although so far as abundance and quality of the grasses concerned there is apparently no difference, the same species growing on the prairies as on the hills.

These are fine-stemmed, fine-leaved grasses, which, in the United States, would be popularly known as "bunch" grasses.

The water supply is especially to be noted. In the numerous mountain streams the water is perfectly pure and as clear as crystal, except immediately following a heavy rain. These streams, during the rainy season, like the great rivers, are subject to great and sudden rise and fall; and from a quite babbling brook a stream may change in a few minutes into a raging mountain torrent; yet, where the mountains are heavily timbered, the rise and fall are more gradual and do not go to extremes.

Rice Culture.

The cultivation of rice in the Philippines is in many respects similar to that practiced in China, Japan, India and other Oriental countries. The labor of a Filipino in the rice fields of the Philippines has been estimated at $20 gold and board per annum. The amount of land which he can cultivae is two and one-half acres, yielding fifteen hundred pounds of paddy. In Texas or Louisiana, on the other hand, a laborer receives $200 gold and board, but he cultivates eighty acres of land, and the cultivation is so superior that with irrigation water along he produces 160,000 pounds of paddy. In short he receives ten times the wages, but he produces one hundred times more rice than the Filipino laborer.

There is no reason why scientific methods of culture and modern agricultural implements should not make the Philippines one of the leading rice countries of the world. It was not many years ago when the rice industry in Louisiana was on the same footing with the rice industry of the Orient, and yet such a revolution has been effected in the cultivation of rice in that state within the last fifteen years as has not been accomplished in Chinese rice culture in six thousand years.

The Manila Hemp Industry.

The principal industry in the Philippine Islands, and one capable of being greatly enlarged, is Manila hemp. Sixty per cent of the exports of the archipelago to-day is of this fiber, yet the industry is still in its infancy. It is estimated by hemp experts that the one Island of Mindanao is capable of producing double the amount of hemp now harvested throughout the islands were capital available for planting and cultivation. Many other islands of the group produce this fiber in great abundance, and I consider $500,000,000 a conservative estimate of the possibilities in this one industry. Many lands and many climes produce sugar, tobacco, rice, copra, cocoa and cotton, but no country on the globe save the Philippine Islands can grow Manila hemp. The output is not sufficent to meet the demand. Much of that now produced is transported from the field to the water's edge on the heads or shoulders of native packers. This is not only enormously expensive, but it utilizes the labor which should be employed in field and factory.

Sugar Culture.

It would be hard to over-estimate the advantages of the Philippines for the culture of sugar. The soil is of such fertility that it has raised a crop of cane in every one of the last fifty years with little or no fertilizing. During seven or eight months of the year the forest-covered mountains are veiled in clouds, assuring a plentiful suppy of moisture. And so favorable are both soil and climate that the crop matures in twelve months, giving to the planter a crop of cane every year (an advantage rare in any part of the world). In Hawaii, where men are making fortunes in sugar, the average crop requires fifteen months to reach maturity. It is safe to say that nowhere else in the world is there sugar land offering advantages equal to that in the Moro Province.

Gum Chicle.

The extraordinary demand that has sprung up within a few years for gum chicle has no commercial parallel in modern times other than that furnished by the import banana industry to the United States from Jamaica and Central America. The consumption of chicle has now become so great that the propriety of calling it a minor product may well be questioned; but notwithstanding this great consumption, it is very doubtful if more than a few hundred people of the million or more who use it daily are aware that it is the foundation of all the fine chewing gums in the market. About all the gum raised here goes to the United States, where it is absorbed by the trust, known as the American Chicle Company, compounded with much starch, sugar and flavoring adulterants, and in this form finds its way around the world and to an ever-increasing number of victims of the harmless, but unlovely, gum-chewing habit.

In Conclusion.

The Philippine Islands belong to the United States. If they ever change from a liability into an assest, it will be after they have been opened up through the medium of highways and railways. The Insular Government has at last secured congressional action which permits the former to guarantee 4 per cent interest on capital actually expended in railway construction in the islands. This means more for the future progress of the Philippines that can possibly be realized by those unacquainted with conditions here.

The vital thing for the American people to understand is the character of the native as a whole, in order to arrive at a just estimate of his fitness for governing himself and the large foreign population resident here. Therefore my next letter will deal with the Filipino and Moro—tpyes distinctly different, though both Malayas—as viewed from the standpoint of the white man, American and European.

IRRIGATING CONGRESS.

A National Gathering of Great Importance.

To the Peolpe of California:

The fifteenth national irrigation congress will be held in Sacramento, September 2 to 7 inclusive, next.

This will be an event of unusual importance to this state because of the nature of the subjects discussed, the semi-official character of the proceedings, the high character and official standing of many who will participate therein.

The purpose of the national irrigation congress is to provide opportunity for discussion of national policies relating to the conservation and use of the forests and streams of the country. The sessions have been held annually for many years and have had a very important influence upon national legislation affecting forestry and irrigation. The national reclamation act, under which a fund approximately $40,000,000 is now being expended in the construction of irrigation works, is a direct result of the work of former sessions.

Officials charged with the administration of national irrigation and forestry laws attend the sessions of the irrigation congress, the one place where these officials meet and make their reports direct to the people, and where in turn they listen to the voice of the people verbally expressed.

The congress is attended by citizens of practically every state and territory. United States senators and representatives, governors of states, and others prominent in national and state affairs, are among those who attend and participate. This is easily the leading national organization as measured by attendance of high officials of the nation and of the states.

Previous congresses have been composed of from 500 to 1500 delegates; the fifteenth congress may comprise several thousand delegates, and will undoubtedly be the largest and most representative national gathering ever held in this country to consider matters affecting the national welfare. The coming of this important body to California is of very great importance to the state. First, it carries with it a responsibility which we must faithfully discharge; California is expected to make the fifteenth a notable session, the greatest of all national gatherings, and California must make good. Second, California has an interest in the purposes of the congress—we are vitally concerned in a wise development of national irrigation and national forestry, and our own interest in these important policies would justify every effort we may make regardless of other attendant benefits. Third, the coming of a national convention in which there is such wide spread interest offers an opportunity to exploit the advantages and attractions of this state such as it has never before been our privilege to enjoy.

The irrigation congress is a matter of interest in every part of the United States, and the coming session will attract very wide spread attention to this state. The press of the country will devote much space during the next few months to the irrigation congress and preparations for it, and necessarily much space to the state where it is to be held. High public officials, state and national, will have their attention attracted to it, being, by reason of their office, members of congress. Organized bodies of all kinds will be invited, provision being made in the official call whereby practically every form of organization, including fraternal and religious bodies, may appoint delegates. Several hundred state conventions are held each month and all will be invited and asked to appoint delegates. Ten thousand agricultural, horticultural, commercial and other organizations in the United States will be invited to appoint delegates. Foreign representatives in this country and officials of foreign countries interested in agriculture, irrigation and forestry, will be invited.

For the purpose of taking the fullest advantage of the opportunities afforded California by the coming here of this convention, the board of control has established headquarters, and a large force is engaged in disseminating information. We expect by this means to benefit California and to promote the largest success of the coming event.

The plans include a magnificent interstate exposition of irrigated land products and forest products. Several Rocky Mountain and Pacific coast states are already preparing exhibits, and we confidently expect to have the finest collection of irrigated-land products ever assembled at any one place. Handsome trophies to be competed for by exhibitors have been offered by a number of prominent citizens of this and other states. The present list will be increased, and when completed it will comprise the largest and finest collection of trophies ever offered on any similar occasion. These will include gold and silver loving cups of magnificent workmanship and high cost, liberal cash prices and other awards that will attract wide-spread attention and stimulate active competition.

A crowning feature of the entertainment will be a magnificent allegorical irrigation parade and electrical illumination. This will take place on Saturday, September 7, and will mark the close of the irrigation congress and the opening of the California state fair. It will be the greatest event of its kind ever witnessed in the west.

California will be the host when delegates assemble at Sacramento; all California will share in the benefits, and it is expected that the entire state will share in the expense involved. This sentiment was unanimously expressed by representatives of twenty counties assembled in Sacramento April 25th. The plans of the board of control call for an expenditure of approximately $50,000 in exploitation and entertainment. The city of Sacramento, where the congress is held, will furnish half of this amount, and the remainder will be apportioned to the state at large.

The importance of the irrigation congress and the value to the state of the event itself and of the publicity work by which its success will be promoted, justify the expectation that the people of the state will contribute liberally to the fund.

The Board of Control.
GEO. W. PELTIER,
Chairman.

Sacramento, May 14, 1907.

The following names have been suggested by the board of control as a national irrigation committee for Amador county:

D. W. McCall, Ione; C. C. Prouty, Ione; Dr. A. L. Adams, Ione; J. Scully, Ione; Jonathan Ringer, Ione; R. C. Bole, Jackson; A. Caminetti, Jackson; D. A. Fraser, Sutter Creek; L. Burke, Plymouth; A. Grillo, Volcano.

In this connection we may state that we have received a communication stating several of the committee men named met in Ione recently, and formed a temporary organization by electing W. M. Amick, chairman, and John Scully secretary. It was thereupon decided to call a county convention to effect a permanent organization, to be held at the court house in Jackson, on Monday, August 5, 1907, at 1 o'clock p. m. This convention will be empowered to select representatives to attend the congress in Sacramento. A large attendance is expected, as the matter is one of great importance.

"Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil is the best remedy for that often fatal disease—croup. Has been used with success in our family for eight years."—Mrs L. Whiteacre, Buffalo, N. Y.

Land and Mineral Decisions.

Coal: The time within which a claim must be perfected by purchase, when the filing when first offered is properly rejected on account of a defective township plat of survey, and is thereafter allowed on correction of said plat, should be computed from the date when the corrected plot is filed and the land open to disposal.

Final Proof: Failure of the local land office to forward final proof will not defeat the rights of the entryman.

Local officers may require party to submit additional final proof, and if claimant refuses to do so the local officers must render their decision thereon.

Local officers should thoroughly scrutinize and test the reliability of all proofs by cross-examination and should take into consideration facts within their personal knowledge in passing upon final proof.

Guano.—Guano is a mineral, and may be entered under the mineral laws.

Alumina.—Alumina is not such a mineral as will except the land containing the same from settlement and entry as agricultural land, or warrant the allowance of a mineral entry thereof.

Slate and Marble.—Land chiefly valuable for slate or marble is mineral in character.

THE RED FRONT
Jackson's Cheapest Dry Goods Store,
We will make your suit to order.
Come and have your measure taken
Come now, while the selection is yet extensive, and get your choice of our line of Dry Goods at reduced prices. It is now for you to take advantage of a good thing. Act quickly while it lasts, as it will not last very long at such reduced prices. We favor no individuals—first come, first served.

CLOTHING.
In order to make room for our fall and winter stock of Clothing we are compelled to reduce our entire line, as time is limited. Call early and get the pick, while the assortment of sizes lasts.
We will make you a suit to order. We guarantee you a good fit and the latest style and best value Call and have your measure taken.

Pants.
We have a splendid line of Pants on display, good goods and workmanship, at low prices. Corduroy pants at $2.50. Cannot be substituted for less than $3 anywhere.

Shoes.
Go to the Red Front for good and dressy Shoes.

Dry Goods.
Now is the time and here is the place for values, such as you never before have seen in Jackson, as we are commencing to make room for our fall goods, which will be here before very long.

Lawns.
15c lawn, now 8 yds for $1
10c " " 12 " $1
25c goods now 6 yds. for $1
and in fact all our summer goods are now sold at reduced prices. Come and take advantage of bargains.

Ladies' Furnishings.
White Underskirts, Waists Gowns, Corset Covers, etc., on up-to-date lines, a very nice assortment of good material, and very handsomely embroidered at reasonable prices.

For a mild, easy action of the bowels, a single dose of Doan's Regulets is enough. Treatment cures habitual constipation. 25 cents a box. Ask your druggist for them.

OLETA.

As I haven't seen any items from our little burg since my last letter I thought I would drop in again.

Mrs Mooney of Amador City, is a visitor at her daughter's, Mrs W. D. Clark.

Mrs Warder has returned from a trip to Sacramento, where her husband is employed.

John Bagoliui is now under the employment of Mrs J. Votaw at Forest Home.

H. F. Brown and sister of Stony Creek, were visiting at their aunt's, Mrs Bradigan, for the past week.

J. Schilling was on the sick list a few days of last week, but is now able to be around again.

Mrs Geo. Yager of Ione and children, are visiting at her sister's, Mrs Claud Wilson.

Mr and Mrs I. McClary have returned from a trip to Sacramento.

Pansy.

Heavy, impure blood makes a muddy, pimply complexion, headaches, nausea, indigestion. Thin blood makes you weak, pale, sickly. Burdock Blood Bitters makes the blood rich, red, pure—restores perfect health.

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Published Fridays by

R. WEBB - - - - Editor and Manager

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:

One year (in advance)	$2 50
One year (if not in advance)	3 00
Six months	1 25
Three months	75
One or more copies, each	5

Legal advertising—per sqr.-1st insertion. $1 00
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THIS PAPER is kept on file at E. C. DAKE'S Advertising Agency, 124 Sansome St., San Francisco, California, where contracts for advertising can be made for it

CITY OFFICIAL PAPER.

FRIDAY AUGUST 2, 1907

Is It Your Own Hair?

Do you pin your hat to your own hair? Can't do it? Haven't enough hair? It must be you do not know Ayer's Hair Vigor! Here's an introduction! May the acquaintance result in a heavy growth of rich, thick, glossy hair! Use this splendid hair-food, stop your falling hair, and get rid of your dandruff.

The best kind of a testimonial—"Sold for over sixty years."

Made by J. C. Ayer Co., Lowell, Mass. Also manufacturers of

Ayer's SARSAPARILLA. PILLS. CHERRY PECTORAL.

Ledger Roll of Honor.

The following sums have been received on Ledger subscription account since our last report. This acknowledgment is equal to a receipt for the amounts named. If any persons have paid since the date stated whose names do not appear on the list they will please notify this office, so that the correction may be made.

Mrs CS Cuneo	$2.50	J Giannini	$2.50
T C McKenzie	5.00	C O'Neil	5.00
L G Norris	5.00	John Andrews	2.50
J C Stewart	2.50	Mrs R Williams	2.00
C E Froelich	2.50	W H Carley	2.50
C Currier	1.25	WE Stirnaman	.35
J N Hunckley	2.00	Mrs B Ross	5.00
A B Summers	2.50	Mrs Eva Reed	2.50
J Toxopens	2.50	R Lipkeman	2.50
J McFadden	2.50	J Lema	5.00
W S Cooledge	5.00	Mrs Trevaskis	2.50
L Galli	2.50	John Giannini	2.50
R M Ford	8.00		

THE SAME OLD BUSINESS.

The Ledger submits the following claim for stationery passed by the board of supervisors at the July meeting, and which has been paid by the treasury. The contract for stationery supplies was awarded to Vela & Piccardo, and the bill is supposed to come within the terms of the contract. It is the business of the examining board to ascertain whether or not the charges are within the scope of the contract, both as regards the quantity ordered and the prices charged. It is simply reducing the contract system to an absurdity to contract for say a gross or dozen of a certain article, at a fixed price, and then ordering the said articles singly or half gross. The contractor is thereby liberated from the restrictions of his agreement, and charges just the same as though no contract existed. If it be said that the county does not need the articles in anything like the quantities stated in the contract this admission proves what we have been contending for all along, that the system we have fallen into, and adhered to for years is an imposition and fraud upon the taxpayers; and the sooner the supervisors take steps to change it, and make it a benefit instead of a disgrace, the better will it be for the reputation of the managing board. Here is the bill complete for stationery, approved as presented:

Ink	$0.60
½ gross rubbers	4.50
2 boxes eyelets	0.80
1 box toilet soap	0.25
Glass and glazier	0.60
1 doz. Blackstone	1.40
100 paper fasteners	0.25
Total	$8.40

Now of this list, four items are mentioned in the contract, namely ink, rubbers, eylets and Blackstones, but of these not a single one is so itemized as to admit of a strict application of the terms of the contract price. At the same time, the face of the bill does not show a direct conflict with the contract terms. It is ambiguous, and shows a carelessness in allowing bills not properly itemized. For instance, the quantity of ink is not given—whether pint or quart. We reproduce the contract for such articles:

Ink, first quality, blue black fluid, per quart	$0.60
Rubber bands, 25 per cent off list,	
Challenge eyelets, No 1. small boxes, per dozen	3.50
Manila legal tablets, 7¾x12¼,	
Blackstone, per doz.	1.40

From this it is clearly seen that the necessary data is not given in the itemized bill whereby a strict comparison with the contract can be instituted. There is no longer an open defiance of the agreement price, but the examiners are left in the dark on vital points, and have to take it for granted that the quantity and prices are correct. Take the item of rubbers for instance. We presume that rubber bands are the articles included in that charge. In the contract there is no definite price given, for such supplies; simply 25 per cent off list. The supervisors and all others concerned are left to find out for themselves what is the list price. To follow such a system through the whole raft of bills presented to the board, would require a session of several days. We do not know what is the list price of rubber bands. Then again the size of the rubber supplied is not given, and the size governs the price. Let us see how such articles are regulated in other counties. In the contract entered into by Monterey county rubber bands are priced as follows:

Rubber bands, 0.002 per gross	$1.00
Rubber bands, 000¼ " "	0.65
Rubber bands, 00¼ " "	0.60
Rubber bands, 32 " "	0.50
Rubber bands, 31 " "	0.45
Rubber bands, 30 " "	0.40
Rubber bands, 11 " "	0.15

So that, notwithstadning the "25 per cent off list price," the half gross of rubber bands, assuming that they were the largest size enumerated above, cost Amador county nine times as much as the same articles would cost in Monterey. The highest priced rubbers cost $1 per gross, Amador county pays for half a gross of unmentioned sized rubbers, $4.50. That is a steep difference against this county, especially when the price is supposed to be governed by the lowest bid system. Amador can hardly afford to be so aristocratic in her ways. It is ridiculous to think that any wholesale list price sanctions such an enormous disparity. It is simply another striking illustration of the lack of care in auditing and allowing bills.

In all seriousness, we ask how can Amador be expected to prosper when, through carelessness, neglect, or whatever it may be termed, her people are paying nine times the price for articles as compared with other, and better looked-after counties. What a deterent effect such a condition of affairs must have upon the level-headed, industrious immigrant, in keeping him away from our borders. Others things being equal, he would naturally travel to some other place, where public business is attended to in better shape. We say again, the first essential to a better condition is to mend our ways in governmental expenses.

Turning to the printing bill of the Dispatch allowed at the last meeting, we find a like effort to evade the terms of the schedule price. For example 1000 No. 7 envelopes are charged $5; and 500 envelopes (no size given) are charged $3.50. Now, No. 7 envelopes are not included in the schedule list at all. Indeed, it is a size not recognized in ordinary business transactions, and barely recognized in wholesale price lists. It is so triflingly larger than the usual commercial envelope, that the difference does not count for anything. No printer will keep No. 7 in stock; 6½ of 6¾ will answer every purpose equally as well. Being outside the limits of the schedule, of course the printer is relieved from the established rate. The rate fixed for 6¾ is $3.50 per 1000, so that No. 7 only a useless fraction different in size, is made the excuse of lifting the charge to $5. We very much question whether No. 7 was called for or supplied. It is another case of having a so-called price list that binds nobody. And the worst part of it is that the supervisors are content to let things drift on in this ruinous way, making no move to supplant obsolete methods with a schedule that is workable and up-to-date.

The Taft Campaign.

The Taft boom for the presidental nomination on the republican side is in full blast in Ohio. That state is considered the preliminary, if not the decisive battle ground. Without the vote of Ohio—his own state—the aspirations of Taft would hardly be entitled to serious consideration. Taft is the choice of President Roosevelt. Declining to be a candidate for re-nomination, he wishes that the man of his selection, who is committed to the continuance of policies that he has inaugurated, be made the standard-bearers of the party in the next campaign. Never in the history of the republican party has a president pushed the idea of endeavoring to name his successor to the extent that has been and is now being done by the administration. It is an innovation, and were it not for the admitted single-mindedness and patriotism of Roosevelt, it would be a dangerous policy. There is no question that President Roosevelt believes that conditions demand a man at the head of affairs who will continue in the reform work that he has begun and partly carried out. On the other hand, Senator Foraker of Ohio, one of the adroitest and ablest politicians of Ohio, is not in line with the president's policies, and is against the forced candidacy of Taft. Taft is in favor of tariff revision, and Foraker objects on this ground. It is not for the presidental candidate to name beforehand the platform upon which he shall stand. That is for the party in convention to determine.

The republican state committee of Ohio, has endorsed Taft, and Foraker claims that in so doing they have traveled beyond their jurisdiction. And there can be no question that Foraker is right on this proposition. The state committee has no power to commit the party to any particular candidate. It is usurpation of the rankest kind to attempt such a thing. The party in convention assembled is the sole authority in that line. For a few men, selected to attend to routine work in the interval of conventions, to assume such a royal prerogative as to name a candidate for president is rank. It is likely to hurt rather than help the candidate preferred. This boomerang action was notably exemplied in California at the last election, when the state committee engineered the machinery in the direction of a certain candidate. They succeeded in electing Gillett, but at a tremendous cost. One third of the party strength fell away from a candidacy so managed. The protest was so emphatic and loud-voiced that a repetition of such autocratic ways is not likely to occur again in the near future.

Important Change in School Law.

The last legislature made an important change in school law, to the effect that 60 per cent of the county school fund must be applied for the payment of teachers' salaries; leaving 40 per cent for repairs, supplies, apparatus, etc. Heretofore, the proportion available from the county fund for purposes outside teachers' salaries has never been fixed by law. The trustees might spend the greater part or the whole of it that way. The state fund must be spent exclusively for the payment of salaries. The new plan will break into old methods considerably, and will have a very salutary effect upon the school system when it gets into fair working order. It may work a hardship in some cases for a while, but in the end it will prove decidedly beneficial. The loading up with useless apparatus will be a thing of the past, the importunity of drummer's in the interest of school supply houses will be curbed in a great measure. To offset this, however, for a while many small districts will be unable from regular funds to make needed repairs and improvements to school buildings, unless by voting special tax. School houses neglected and delapidated must remain so until by close economy they can work out of the rut. For all this, the lawmakers did a good thing in passing this measure. It restrains the spirit of extravagance in directions where heretofore it has been uncurbed. It will tend to secure an increase in teachers' salaries. It is noteworthy in this conection to say that in 20 school districts there has been a raise in salaries of from $5 to $15 per month. Amador county has the unenviable notoriety of paying the smallest salaries of any county in California. The average salary per year for male teachers, including the Union high school at Ione, was for 1896, $843; for female teachers $545.50. The payments are scattered over 12 months, while as a matter of fact only from eight to nine months are actually spent in the work of teaching.

Acknowledgment blanks for notaries, specially printed for Amador county, may be had at the Ledger office. Price 50c per packet of 50.

The High School Question.

If a person would draw any conclusion from a recent article in the Echo, he would be compelled to think that Amador county was composed of Ione and vicinity.—That outside of that little burg the population was not numerous enough to mention; that Ione was the only place in this part of California with the proper environment for a high school, and also that the high school—such as it was, even—was all that kept Ione in the public eye.

No matter what arguments or even misrepresentations were used by those persons who took round a petition for signatures to accomplish a disruption of the Union high school district, there is still much good sound cause for dissatisfaction amongst those who support the school. Taxes are a necessity in any civilized country and are generally cheerfully paid. If not paid cheerfully they are at least paid in full, and should the taxpayer not pay them himself they are collected, etc., as we all know.

Does it not appear to the editor of the Echo that a tuition fee charged outside students is simply a tax on the parents of those students. That the entrance of those students as members of the classes in the high school is a virtual assumption by the parents of such students of that tax, and if so, why is that tuition or tax unpaid?

A union district is formed from several districts, and in the beginning each district of the "proposed" union high school district held an election to give the voters of each individual school district a chance to vote on the question, whether or not they would become a part of such proposed high school district. But the districts that defeated the measure were yet compelled to be a part of the union district, because a majority of all the voters in all the districts voted in favor of it. If such is the spirit of the law, why in the name of common sense and reason was not one election called at one central place in such proposed Union high school district?

Camp Opra cannot be said to be inconsistent in wishing to withdraw from the Union district, for Camp Opra voted against it in the first place, and the signatures obtained here in the first place concerning the establishment of the Union high school, were not obtained after mature consideration and thorough understanding of the matter by the signers. And furthermore it was the general belief that if the proposition was defeated at the district election, the district voting against it would be mapped out of the Union district.

Mrs R. E. Horton

To show the need of providing some literature setting forth the resources of Amador county, we may state that in one month there was sent out from Jackson post office over ninety pounds of newspapers, outside of the papers mailed from the two local newspaper offices. Fully 75 per cent of this matter consisted of the local newspapers, remailed to friends on the outside. No doubt, some of this matter was sent to persons acquainted in this county, and to supply news for their friends. But it is also true, that a good deal was sent to strangers to give them an idea of the conditions here. It is the only literature available. The newspapers in their regular issues cannot do justice in setting forth the attractions of this section to the home seeker. What is wanted is some special literature for this purpose. A nicely gotten up pamphlet, with illustrations, would meet the case. The Ledger will take this matter in hand if there is sufficient encouragement to warrant action.

AUKUM.

July 30.—Your correspondent has been off in El Dorado county for the past two week, close to the Caldor Company's saw mill, more familiarly known as the Dogtown saw mill. In my rambles I met the original locator of that place and the one who gave it its name. His name is McKeney. The many years that have spanned the time when he discovered the mines there, has turned his hair, once jet black, into a grizzly gray. He wobbles in his steps as he walks over the gulches, divides and ridges now in search of what enthralls the world in general—gold—for he is an inveterate pocket hunter. He showed me a piece of quartz he took out of a pocket recently that was one third gold. "I like the excitement," he said, "for in its nature it is a guide pointing always to its discovery, sometimes little sometimes much. A few stringers of any kind," he said "converging to a point is the parentage of gold itself, for there it is to be found clinging to shale or slaty walls—sometimes in a film like sheet, other times in rough uneven nuggets. How did I name Dogtown you ask? Well it was this way, I was hunting and prospecting in the early '70, and I came to a man camped on the creek, who had with him a mother dog with seven pups. "Dogtown by 9" I said, and it was so christened. It ever afterwards went by that name. I was the original discoverer of gold in the, place and it was by pure accident. I was trailing a deer over the ridges and thats expecting to get a shot at him. There was snow in patches all over the country melting away fast by the radiant rays of a strong spring sun. I passed over a little rivulet that looked like it might have gold in it, I took my hunting knife from the scabbord and began to pry out the gravel. God, when the water cleared there was a streak of gold a foot long in sight, my friend," he said. "I took out 12 thousand dollars in about three weeks. My discovery produced a big excitement. They swarmed in there like rats out of a sinking ship, but I had the bulk of the discovery. "Did I save it, no I blowed it while it lasted, but that is the fate of old stiffs like me," he uttered with a sort of sadden smile upon his aged and quivering lips.

Did I ever find many pockets, you ask? I have found pockets all the way from you might say nothing up to $7000. It is a freak of a lifetime," he said, as he looked languidly down to the ground, as if in profound contemplations. Then suddenly as if awakened from a reverie he turned slowly on his feet, and looking me straight in my face, he said, "Well, stranger I am glad to have met you, wished I had time to tell you and you had time to listen to the burly history of a lifetime wasted, a lifetime of energy and a lifetime full of all sorts of adventures. Goodbye to you and good luck to you, he said, and walked slowly away off to his lonely cabin upon the hill just ahead.

The Caldor Company has two train loads of lumber taken from the mill, to Diamond daily They are employing about 200 men round and about the mill, and there is room for any good man there now at any time.

Chas. S. Bell is going to San Francisco with his daughter Ethel, early next week. Miss Ethel is going down to stay a couple of months with her sister-in-law, Mrs Hugh Bell, who had the mistortune to fall and break her leg two or three weeks ago.

The threshing machines are now busy threshing in and about these quarters. Giddy Dick.

Harsh physics react, weaken the bowels, cause chronic constipation. Doan's Regulets operate easily, tone the stomach, cure constipation, 25c. Ask your druggist for them.

The jury in the case of Louis Glass, president of the telephone company on trial for bribing, the supervisors' in San Francisco resulted in a disagreement, after 48 hours deliberation. They stood practicably the same throughout the long ordeal—7 for conviction and 5 for acquittal. The defense put in no testimony contending that the prosecution had failed to make out a case which necessitated any counter testimony.

Fresh stock of wall paper, complete line, all new designs at V. Giovannoni & Co.

W. D. Hayward charged with complicity in the murder of Governor Stunenberg, as secretary of the Western Federation of Miners', was acquitted after a long deliberation. The evidence though strongly pointed to the support of Orchard in his crusade against human life, was not deemed sufficiently conclusive to justify a verdict of guilty. It is said the cases against Moyer and Pettibone will be pushed to a determination by a jury.

Special prosecutor Francis J. Heney claims that the bribe giver, whether represented by wealthy corporations or comparatively poor business men, should be punished while the bribe-taker, represented by men elected and sworn to protect the interests of the people, should be allowed to go free. This seems to be the theory of the graft prosecution in San Francisco. A confessedly lot of scoundrelly officials have been given immunity contracts for testifying against those who paid them for their votes. And this is the plan of bringing in the era of civic righteousness. We teetotally differ from this position. We believe if followed out it would result in a worse condition of affairs than San Francisco has yet passed through. To tell officials that they can accept all the corruption funds offered, and all they have to do to escape punishment, is to squeal upon the bribe givers, is infamous. It amounts to public invitation for officials to engage in boodling—to seek to be corrupted for the money that is in it, without any restraint imposed by the fear of punishment. There are few who will concede that such tactics are calculated to clear the political atmosphere of graft. It is nothing less than stamping official graft as a legitmate business.

Copies of the license ordinance of the City of Jackson in pamphlet form may be had at the Ledger office; price 15c. each.

BORN.

DRENDEL.—Near Jackson, July 29, 1907, to the wife of John Drendel, a son.

DIED.

CROCKER.—In Amador City, July 28, 1907, Roy, infant son of Mr and Mrs W. T. Crocker, aged 20 months.

HONEYCHURCH.—In Amador City, July 30, 1907, John Honeychurch, a native of England, aged 57 years.

RAMSEY

Mining District

Extension of the Famous Comstock Lode.

Keep Posted.

Subscribe for the

RAMSEY RECORDER.

The Evening Bulletin

Of San Francisco,

NOW only 25c a Month if you mention this paper

ORDER NOW.

L. OETTINGER S. N. KNIGHT

KNIGHT & CO.

Foundry and Machine Shop

Sutter Creek, Cal.

BUILDERS OF WATER WHEELS OF latest and most approved patterns, and all kinds of sheet iron pipe. Every description of mining and milling machinery made at the shortest notice. We desire to call the attention of blacksmiths and other workers in iron to the fact that we keep constantly on hand a large and complete stock of bar, refined and Norway iron, gas pipe, gas fittings, etc., which we will sell at the LOWEST CASH PRICES.

CALIFORNIA STATE FAIR

AND INTERSTATE EXPOSITION,

SACRAMENTO, SEPTEMBER 2 TO 14, 1907.

The Fair and National Irrigation Congress open the same day.
Thousands of dollars to be expended for entertainment and display.
Every department of the Fair exhibits crowded and complete.
Parades, music illuminations, and a carnival of amusements such as the Capital City has never before attempted,
Send your address and we will send you particulars.

J. A. FILCHER, Secretary.



100 to 1 in Popularity

Here's the Bottle and the Label; you can get it by just asking for the Best.

Jesse Moore Whiskey

A Perfect Blend of Pure Kentucky Whiskies

E. MARRE & BRO Agents, Jackson.

TIMBER LAND ACT JUNE 3, 1878—NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

United States Land Office, Sacramento, Calif., May 23, 1907.

Notice is hereby given that in compliance with the provisions of the act of Congress June 3, 1878, entitled "An act for the sale of timber lands in the states of California, Oregon, Nevada, and Washington Territory," as extended to all the Public Land States by act of August 4, 1892, Paolo Francesconi, of Amador City, county of Amador, state (or territory) of California, has this day filed in this office his sworn statement No. 1972, for the purchase of the E½ of N E ¼ and S W ¼ of N E ¼ Sec. 4, T. 7 N., R. 14 E., and S E ¼ of S E ¼ of Section No. 33, in Township No. 8 N., Range No. 14 E., M. D. M., and will offer proof to show that the land sought is more valuable for its timber or stone than for agricultural purposes, and to establish his claim to said land before the register and receiver at U. S. Land Office in Sacramento, on Monday, the 12th day of August 1907, Calif.

He names as witnesses: Thomas A. Chichizola, Frank Knowlton, Ed. M. Culbert of Amador City, Calif., and W. Blakeley, of Drytown, Calif.

Any and all persons claiming adversely the above-described lands are requested to file their claims in this office on or before said 12th day of August, 1907.

JOHN F. ARMSTRONG, Register.

First publication May 31, '07.

NOTICE OF ASSESSMENT.

South Eureka Mining Company.

Office and principal place of business located at 925 Franklin street, in the City and County of San Francisco, State of California. Mine located at Sutter Creek, California.

Notice is hereby given that at a meeting of the Board of Directors of said South Eureka Mining Company, a corporation organized under the laws of the State of California, held on the 1st day of July, 1907, an assessment (No. 54) of three (3) cents per share was levied upon the subscribed capital stock of said corporation, payable immediately to its secretary, L. W. Pryor, at the office of said company in room 9 of the building designated as No. 925 Franklin street, in the city and county of San Francisco, State of California. Any stock upon which this assessment shall remain unpaid on the 10th day of August, 1907, will be delinquent, and will be advertised for sale at public auction, and, unless payment is made before, will be sold on the second day of September, 1907, at the hour of eleven o'clock a. m., to pay the delinquent assessment, together with the costs of advertising and expenses of sale.

By order of the Board of Directors.

L. W. PRYOR, Secretary of the South Eureka Mining Company.

Office in room 9 at 925 Franklin street, San Francisco, California. j5

NOTICE.

Board of Education Meeting.

Office of W. H. Greenhalgh, Superintendent of Schools, Amador county, Jackson, Cal., July 18, 1907.

To Whom It May Concern:—The Board of Education of Amador county will meet in the superintendent's office Saturday, August 3rd, to adopt questions for the semi-annual teachers' examination and on Monday Aug. 5th, conduct the examination of applicants for county teachers' certificates.

Respectfully, H. W. GREENHALGH, Superintendent of Schools of Amador county.

CERTIFICATE OF CO-PARTNERSHIP.

State of California, } ss.
County of Amador. }

We, the undersigned, do hereby certify that we are partners transacting business in this State at the city of Jackson, in the county of Amador, under the firm name and style of Eudey Bros.;—That we have organized and formed ourselves into a Co-partnership for the purpose of carrying and conducting the business of "Butchering generally," and in buying and selling stock for said business.

That the names in full of all the members of such Copartnership are Alexander Eudey and John Eudey.

That the places of our respective residences are set opposite our respective names hereto subscribed.

In witness whereof, we have hereunto set our hands this 2nd day of July, A. D., 1907.

ALEXANDER EUDEY, Residence, Jackson, Amador co., Cal.
JOHN EUDEY, Residence, Jackson, Amador co., Cal.

State of California, } ss.
County of Amador. }

On this 2nd day of July, in the year one thousand nine hundred and seven, before me, D. B. Spagnoli, a Notary Public in and for said county of Amador, state of California, personally appeared Alexander Eudey and John Eudey, personally known to me to be the persons whose names are subscribed to the within instrument, and acknowledged that they executed the same. In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed my official seal in the said county the day and year in this certificate first above written.

D. B. SPAGNOLI, Notary Public in and for said Amador county, state of California.

(Seal)

Endorsed: Filed July 19, 1907.

J. R. HUBERTY, County Clerk.

jy19

Danger in Delay

Kidney Diseases are Too Dangerous for Jackson People to Neglect.

The great danger of kidney trouble is that they get a firm hold before the sufferer recognizes them. Health is gradually undermined. Backache, headache, nervousness, lameness, soreness, lumbago, urinary troubles, dropsy, diabetes and Bright's disease follow in merciless succession. Don't neglect your kidneys. Cure the kidneys with the certain and safe remedy, Doan's Kidney Pills.

Mrs D. Hutchins of 801 C street, Marysville, Calif., says: "When I commenced taking Doan's Kidney Pills I was suffering from lame back. I had it by spells, and it was often exceedingly painful, especially when I stooped or straightened up, causing severe twinges. I knew of Doan's Kidney Pills curing others of similar trouble and decided to try them. I went to a drug store and got a box. The result was that I obtained such great benefit that I can highly recommend this remedy to all sufferers from backache or any kidney ailment." For sale by all dealers, Price 50 cents. Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, New York, sole agents for the United States. Remember the name Doan's and take no other.

May 24.

UP-TO-DATE BUSINESS MEN.

GINOCCHIO BRO'S.

DEALERS IN

General Merchandise

Groceries, Furnishing Goods, Shoes, Boots, Paints, Oils, Varnishes, Mining Supplies, Lumber, Hardware, Hay, Grain, etc., etc.

Corner Main and Water St.

JACKSON - - - CALIFORNIA

McCALL Bazaar Patterns

L. J. Glavinovich

LEADING GROCERY STORE

DEALER IN

Groceries, Dry Goods, Furnishing Goods, Boots, Shoes, Toilet Articles, Hardware, Miners' Supplies, Hay, Grain, Etc.

Cor. Main & Court Streets

JACKSON, - - CAL.

McCALL Bazaar Patterns

FINE ASSORTMENT OF TEA AND COFFEE

CENTRAL GROCERY HOUSE

C. E. Olver & Wm. J. Nettle, jr., Proprietors.

FULL LINE OF—

Fresh Groceries, Fruits, Vegetables.
Fresh Fish every Thursday and Friday.

North Main Street Jackson, Cal.

NOTICE

The German Savings and Loan Society

begs to inform depositers that it has resumed business at its old headquarters

NO. 526 CALIFORNIA ST., SAN FRANCISCO,

and is now receiving Deposits and making Payments as heretofore.

THE DIVIDEND TO DEPOSITORS

for the six months ending June 30th, 1906, was at the rate of 3.60 per cent per annum.

SIERRA HOSPITAL & SANITARIUM

Near MARTELL STATION, Cal.

Delightful climate, pleasantly situated, and easy of access.

Open for the treatment of all surgical and medical cases, except contagious and mental diseases. Fully equipped with all modern appliances, including X-Ray Outfit, Hot-Air Baths, etc.

Any reputable physician is at liberty to bring cases to the institution, under his own exclusive treatment and supervision.

Trained nurses in attendance. Terms reasonable.

BOARD OF MANAGERS:

P. S. GOODMAN, M. D. Sutter Creek. L. E. PHILLIPS, M. D. Jackson.

ap19

We offer Conservative Investments in Non-Taxable

Municipal, Railroad & Corporation

BONDS

Netting an income of from 3½ per cent to 6 per cent.

Correspondence invited. E. H. ROLLINS & SONS.

fe15 Kohl Building, San Francisco.

BANKING.

Do You Do Any?

If Not, Why Not?

Did it ever occur to you that a bank account even though it may be a small one, is the safest means of doing business? Your checks are the first receipts for all bills paid and your funds will be neither lost or stolen from our vaults,

It only requires a minimum balance of $5.00 with us, and we will obligate ourselves to keep your finances straight and furnish you with the necessary check books and deposit books free of charge.

If you are not accustomed to banking, just call and talk it over with us.

BANK OF AMADOR COUNTY.

Special Small Ads.

Advertisements under this head, not exceeding 5 lines, will be inserted at 50c per month, or 5 cents per line for less than one month.

ALL kinds of Blanks for U. S. Land Filings—Homestead, Timber and Mineral blanks—may be had at the Ledger office; also deeds mortgages, mining locations, proof of labor and other legal blanks kept for sale.

FOR SALE.—The old Murphy ranch near Butte City, two miles from Jackson, also mountain range, together with stock, is offered for sale or rent, either as a whole or separately. For particulars apply to C. L. Culbert, Amador County Bank.

For Rent—Two front rooms in the Webb hall building, suitable for offices. Apply at Ledger office.

For Sale—Lot of benches, formerly used in Webb hall; 6 and 8 feet long; suitable for show place, churches, etc. Will be sold cheap; apply at Ledger office.

TIRED, BURNING FEET

Most people have them this month, especially after an outing and a long tramp.

Get some of

RUHSER'S FOOT POWDER

It works like a charm and makes your feet feel cool, light and easy. Next time use it freely before you go for a walk.

25c per Box at

RUSHER'S

CITY PHARMACY,

Jackson, Cal.

LOCAL NEWS

M. Newman left Monday morning to return to his business in San Francisco. He is offering all his property in this county for sale, and expects to move his family to the bay as soon as he conveniently can do so.

T. K. Norman and family, consisting of wife and two daughters, are enjoying an outing in the mountains. They left here the early part of last week. They selected a camping place on the Ellis range in Calaveras county.

Miss Annie Davitto left Sunday morning for San Francisco, on a month's vacation.

Mrs. Thos. Lemin left Sunday morning on a visit to San Francisco.

E. S. Pitois, accompanied by his son Whitney, started Sunday morning for Silver lake and Lake Tahoe. He expects to be gone from three weeks to a month.

J. E. Marchant, who formerly worked at the Kennedy, but left some months ago for Virignia City, to take charge of a quartz mill there, is now employed at Brigham City, a thriving mining camp in Utah.

Word has been received of the safe arrival of Mrs Theo. Crocker at Wonder, Nev., where her husband has been employed at one of the mines in that camp. She writes cheerfully of conditions there.

When you wish the finest flavored coffees and teas, remember that W. J. Nettle keeps only the best.

Mrs E. Ginocchio left Sunday morning for a visit to San Cruz, where her daughter, Mrs Fred Eudey is enjoying the sea breezes and air of that favorite resort.

Miss Alma Guerra, who has been employed as milliner by Miss Fullen, is spending a vacation in San Francisco, with her sister, who is employed there.

For Sale.—House and Lot of C. A. Herrick on Broadway for sale. Apply on the premises.

Mrs Fred Jackson, who has had a serious time with her hand, inflammation starting from the breaking of the skin while about her work at the Globe hotel, is getting along nicely, although it may be another week before she will be able to attend to her housework.

William Langhorst, after a visit of two weeks with his brother, J. H. Langhorst, left Monday morning for Plumas county. He has been engaged for many years in the stockraising business, his mountain range covering a portion of the Beckwith pass. He recently sold all his interests in that section, the land in the neighborhood of the pass to the Western Pacific railroad. He returns for the purpose of settling all his affairs, after which he expects to return to his native country, Germany, where he has relatives. He is unmarried.

Mrs L. A. Jones, a former resident of this county, has been spending the summer with relatives near Volcano, and on Saturday returned to her home in Los Angeles.

FOR SALE.—A house and lot in Jackson; also ranch, about 40 acres one mile east of Jackson. Apply to M. Newman.

Miss Hazel Green, an operator in the local telephone office, is having a month's vacation. Yesterday morning she left for Santa Clara to spend a few weeks with friends near San Jose.

The old Pine Tree hall at Scottsville has been torn down. It stood on the grounds of the Amador Gold mine, and the lumber was sold, so it is reported, to parties on the Jackson Gate road, to be used in the erection of a slaughterhouse for the newly started butchering place. The material has been removed to the new site.

School Superintendent Greenhalgh has just completed his annual report to the state superintendent, giving an exhaustive tabulated statement of school affairs in this county. It will give some idea of the work involved in compiling this report when we say that with the aid of a deputy it took eight days of hard work to get up this statement.

Pioneer flour is the best; have no other.

Alfred Holder, a brother of Mrs W. P. Goodman and Mrs Kezia Marble of Shake Ridge, after spending nine days with relatives on the Ridge, left for Stockton this morning. He had not seen his relatives before for thirty years.

Dr. Phillips and family left yesterday morning for Berkeley, for a rest and recuperation. The doctor was improving in health, but still very weak.

Mr and Mrs Walter Taylor started this week for Round Top, Alpine county, for a brief vacation.

Garden hose, lawn sprinklers, lawn mowers, rakes, hoes and spads, in fact everything needed for lawn or garden at V. Giovannoni & Co.

Stops itching instantly. Cures piles, eczema, salt rheum, tetter, itch, hives, herpes, scabies—Doan's Ointment. At any drug store.

H. B. Hanscom, deputy internal revenue collector, was here for several days last week, on business for Uncle Sam. According to report he investigated the status of boarding houses in regard to their liability to pay license for selling wines. It is claimed that wine made by the keeper of the house, and sold on the premises, does not render the maker liable for revenue license; but if the wine be purchased from the manufacturer, and sold by the boarding house man, he is required to take out a federal license.

J. F. Wilson. Dentist. Hours 9 a. m. to 5 p. m. Phone—Office, black 444: residence, Black 394; Jackson.

Dr. Phillips was quite sick, unable to leave the house from Wednesday of last week until Monday. It is believed to be from over work. He has determined to take a vacation for several weeks. A cottage has been secured at Berkeley, and the doctor, accompanied by his wife, will take a much-needed rest. Dr. Goodman of Sutter Creek will have charge of his practice during his absence.

Dr. Herrick and wife returned Saturday evening from a brief visit to the city. While there the doctor selected rooms for his dental office and living rooms at the corner of Hayes and Fillmore streets—an excellent location, being an important transfer point. They expect to leave for their new quarters some time this week. Jackson will feel the departure of this family keenly, both from a professional and social standpoint.

The hallways of the county hospital are being given a coat of paint. Heretofore it has been customary to use kalsomine, but the old patients in getting around are accustomed to placing their hands upon the walls to steady themselves, and in this way a streak of stains is left along the walls, necessitating a fresh coat of kalsomine every year. So the superintendent has had the kalsomine scraped off, and the walls given a coat of paint, which will permit of being washed when dirt accumulates thereon. A man from Sutter Creek is the brush artist, and doing a good job.

The Ledger office has just received a lot of new job type, and is better than ever prepared to do all kinds of job printing. It is the most complete plant in every respect to be found in the county, and our prices are the lowest. Send in your orders.

Dr. J. F. Wilson and wife departed early this week for their usual summer vacation at Santa Cruz. They expect to be away a month.

Mrs Z. T. Justus left for the city again on Wednesday morning. She succeeded in disposing of her dwelling house on Peek hill to Mrs Vogan, formerly of the Mountain Spring house. The price was $700. Mrs Vogan intends making her home here, with her son, who has secured employment in one of the mines of this vicinity. Mr Justus will remain in Jackson for the present.

Mr. Camble, who has had charge of the lathe at Garbarini Bros'. machine shop, left early this week for Amador City, to take charge of the machine shop of the Keystone mine. Frank Garbarini, son of V. S. Garbarini, has taken his place in the local shop.

Walter Stewart went to Fallon, Nevada, last Friday and returned Monday, accompanied by his sister, Mrs B. U. Davis.—Echo.

Supervisor Amick and Walace Draper went hunting at Muletown last Sunday and Monday. Mr. Amick killed a deer on Sunday and Mr Draper got one on Monday.—Echo.

A gentleman named Starkey has been engaged to teach the Volcano school for the next term. He comes from Oklahoma, where he owns a farm. He prefers the climate and conditions of California, and contemplates moving his family here. He likes Amador county, and says the conditions here are not understood by the outside world, which is furnishing the immigration tide to California. They regard Amador as a mining region, and fit for nothing else. They simply need information.

Everett, a mining superintendent of Mokelumne Hill, is under a serious charge of criminal assault upon a young lady named Leavitt committed in that town last week. It is reported that the man wore a mask, and in the struggle that ensued the mask was torn from his face, and the identity of the assailant thereby revealed to the assailed. The people of the Hill are greatly worked up over the affair, and a special fund by public contribution was raised to secure assistant counsel to prosecute the case. A. Caminetti of this city has been retained as special counsel for this purpose. A preliminary examination was held last Monday, and the accused held to answer before the superior court.

Ledger & Chicago Inter-Ocean, $2.50

Hospital Affairs.

At the fore part of this week the number of inmates in the county hospital was thirty-seven. This is the smallest number of patients in that institution for many years Several things have contributed to bring about this low ebb in affairs. It is not in any way owing to the treatment received, or the fare spread out for them. As far as these matters are concerned, the hospital compares favorably with any similar institution in the state. During the winter months the inmates average between 50 and 60, that is of late years. During the summer the average is reduced somewhat, but has never before in recent years touched the low mark of the present figures. Two causes have contributed to this result.

First.—Some ten patients have found temporary homes in looking after places of stockmen and others who are away in the mountains with their families. Every year calls are made upon the hospital management for persons to look after the homes of stockmen and others while the owners are away with their herds in the mountains. They are paid a small sum for taking charge, in addition to their board and lodging. It affords a change from the monotonous life of the hospital, and the offer is readily accepted by those who are capable of assuming the responsibility. Of course the engagement is merely temporary, and as soon as the summer season in the mountains is over, these absentees drift back to their hospital quarters.

But the establishment of the Sierra sanitarium has had a good deal to do with the reduced number of patients.

Before the hospital was started, many cases of injuries received in the mines were treated at the county institution. There was no other place to go, and the victims in most cases were unable to pay for private treatment. But by contributing a small sum monthly, the miners have the right to free treatment and nursing at the sanitarium, being charged for board only. This has taken most of these cases from the county, so that the incoming patients are nearly all of the chronic type—the indigent or broken-down afflicted.

Native Daughter Dies in Hotel.

Mrs Emma D. Vicini, sister of district attorney Vicini, of Amador county, died this morning at the State House hotel from rheumatism of the heart. Mrs Vicini came here from Ione about ten days ago and registered at the hotel. She was 30 years of age, and was born in Amador City. Besides a husband, Henry J. Vicini, of Ione, she leaves three children—John H. and Misses Hester and Phoebe Vicini. She also has numerous relatives in Amador City. The remains are resting in the chapel of Gormley's undertaking parlors, from which place they will be shipped to -morrow morning to Sutter City for burial. The deceased is well known in Stockton, Jackson, Ione, Sutter City and Amador City.— Sac. Bee, July 25.

The McCutchen Failure.

The affairs of J. McCutchen, late of the Jackson Shoe Store, are now fairly before the referee in bankruptcy. Chas. A. Bliss, referee of this district. Mr McCutchen filed his list of creditors' statement of assets before the referee last Saturday, and was to have appeared before the official on that day for a preliminary hearing. Thereafter a meeting of the creditors will be called, and a trustee will be appointed to take charge of the assets and sell the same to the best advantage, as his judgment may dictate. The total liabilities, according to the schedule filed amount to over $20,000, and the assets about $17,000.

J. C. Bruce, an engineer at one of the mines in Jackson, Amador county, came over from Oakdale on the stage Monday afternoon, met G. A. Perkins of the Modesta land company, said he wanted some land, and accompanied Mr. Perkins to the T. K. Beard tract, two miles south of Ceres. He noted the improvements along the way, and when he saw the land, said very promptly: "I'll take this twelve-acre piece," which had been pointed out to him. Tuesday morning he departed for Jackson. He states that a number of the men in the mines up that way are looking to Stanislaus county for their future homes—Modesta Herald.

FOR SALE.—2 houses and 3 lots near Freemont and Bunker Hill mine, plenty choice fruits and garden spot. A good bargain for some family or business people. Also a mountain timber ranch of 120 acres near Piccardo and Mace place. Well covered with large timbers and other mining materials; terms reasonable or will rent the above place. Apply to L. Galli, New York Ranch.

jy 12—1 m

The deputy city marshal, G. M. Huberty, this morning notified the occupants of all business property on Main street, the show windows of which project into the side walk, that such projections must be removed. It is said that an ordinance has been prepared to that effect. There is considerable objection to such a requirement. In some cases it will require the removal of iron shutters, thereby reducing the fire protection. The ordinance has not been passed, and the notification is merely preliminary.

John Honeychurch, who has operated in the mines of this county for many years, died at his home in Amador City last Tuesday, after a long illness. He was buried yesterday afternoon in Oak Knoll cemetery.

A social dance was given in the Broadway skating rink Saturday evening for the benefit of the social and athletic club. The attendance was fair, considering the warm weather.

Invitations are out for the golden wedding of Mr. and Mrs. James Meehan, which is to be celebrated on the 15th instant,—being the 50th anniversary of their marriage.

SUPERIOR COURT.

HON. R. C. HUST, JUDGE.

Mitchell Clavich vs. Nick Matyasevich.—Complaint filed and summons issued.

Guardianship of John Wesley Wayland.—Final report filed, August 10 appointed for hearing.

Killed in Austria.

An Austrian miner, who for a time worked in the Zeila, returned to Austria, or Bosnia, on the Turkish frontier, about 6 or 7 months ago, and met his death there in less than a month after his arrival. His name was Mikulich. He was in this county about two years, all told. He left a wife and children in his native land, one son about 16 years of age. It seems that while Mikulich was here, this boy was fatally shot. He was attending some gathering at which target shooting was one of the pastimes, and was, as is generally held, accidentally shot. He died from the effects of this wound some weeks after. His father would not accept the accidental theory. He held that it was deliberate and intentional. He was a man of a quarrelsome and fault-finding nature, and did not associate much with his countrymen here. The law exonerated the slayer of the boy for criminal responsibility, but that did not satisfy Mikulich. He went back to Bosnia, telling persons here that he intended to averge the death of his boy by killing the man that shot him. Reaching the home land, his vengeful mission was borne to the ears of the man who fired the shot that killed the son. He armed himself for self protection. The two met about two weeks after Mikulich's arrival, and a pistol duel ensued, in which Mikulich was killed. The accounnt of the affair was given in a New York paper printed in Slavonic language.

Campers Abundant.

There are more camping parties scattered through the mountains from Tiger creek to Silver lake than has been known before for many years. Sometimes several outfits will pass up into the mountains in a day. They usually take supplies along, and do not stop at business places on the road. Most of the parties come from outside the county, although a number from different parts of Amador are rusticating in among the pines and creeks of the eastern section. There is good hunting and fishing there, a delightful climate, purest air and water, and one can easily reach the camping grounds in a day's travel. A camping party of seven, consisting of Mrs Parker, Chas. Parker and Laura Parker, Mrs Quirolo and two children, and Marion Calvin, left Monday morning for a week's outing on Tiger creek.

Given Up Retailing.

John Strohm has given up the retailing business at the brewery. There will be no more beer sold or given away by the glass or can, as heretofore. The other saloonkeepers raised an objection, that it was an interference with their business, and they were the main purchasers of the Jackson beer. The brewery was only too willing to quit. This action will be a benefit to both the local brewery and the retailers. It will tend to consolidate the beer business in the hands of the local manufacturer. As Strohm has surrendered the retail business for the benefit of the saloon men, the latter will be expected to reciprocate by getting their beer from him. The arrangement was expected to go into effect on August 1, but as a matter of fact the brewery closed the retail business last week, as soon as the understanding had been made.

Time Inadequate.

The board of trustees passed an important ordinance at their meeting last night. It will be published in full next week. It provides that property owners whose property abuts on streets provided with main sewer, must connect their sewerage with said main on or before the first day of October, otherwise they are liable to prosecution for misdemeanor with a penalty of $100 for non-compliance. Such action should have been taken long ago as far as Main street is concerned, with the exception that a much longer period should have been given within which to make the connection. To require property holders to do this work in six weeks, is arbitrary and oppressive. The work can not be done in any such time with the force of plumbers now available. Besides which some property holders are not in a financial position to bear the expense at such short order. The time given should have been six months at least. As for the streets outside of Main street, the enforcement of the ordinance will mean the practical confiscation of property in some instances.

Republican Committee Meeting.

The republican county committee met in Sutter Creek last Sunday. All the members now in the county were present, either in person or by proxy. The meeting was called specially to take action in regard to recommending a trustee of the Preston School of Industry, the term of E. C. Voorheis having expired. He was a candidate for re-appointment, and Fred Werner was also a candidate. Finally Werner withdrew and Voorheis was unanimously indorsed for re-appointment. He was appointed by Governor Gillett on Monday. No other business came before the committee.

BASEBALL.

A game was played last Sunday on the local diamond between two improvised local nines—one headed by Marcucci and the other by Jos. Giannini. The latter team won with a sore of 8 to 7. Mr Giannini during the game had his ankle sprained, and has been disabled from work ever since.

The regular team of the Social and Athletic Club went to San Andreas Sunday, an played against a team of that town. The Jacksonites won with a score of 8 to 4.

A game was also played the same day in Ione between a team from Placerville and one from the valley town. The Ione boys were victorious, 11 to 8.

DOCUMENTS RECORDED.

[The following instruments have been filed for record in the recorder's office since our last report. We publish a complete list of documents recorded, and must decline to accede to any request to suppress any document from these columns. Don't ask us to do so.

Deeds.—Central Investment and Water Co. to Frank Langford, 160 acres 18-7-10, $10.

F. A. Tyler to G. B. Vicini, land in sections 30 and 36-8-12, $1000.

Chas H. Currier to Annie M. Currier, 200 acres 18-8-11, gift.

T. J. Schoonover to W. F. Detert, 160 acres 27-8-10, $700.

Amos G. Ball to W. P. Ball, 240 acres, 29-8-10, $10.

A. B. Nye, Controller, to W. K. McKenzie, receipt for payment of delinquent taxes on property, received from L. Burke.

Certificates for Redemption.—T. J. Quinn, lot 2 block 7, and lot 9 block 6, Volcano, taxes of 1906, $11.65.

Chas. Gibbert.—Mortgage executed by W. N. Woodcock on lot in Jackson, $7.12, taxes of 1906.

W. N. Woodcock, lot 21-2, part of 20-2, Jackson, $1.20, taxes of 1906.

W. K. McKenzie, 218 acres, sections 3 and 10-7-10, $16.25 taxes of 1893.

Notice of Location.—Henry C. Toop, Virginia quartz mine, Volcano district.

Mortgage.—Paul Marcucci and wife to U. A. O. D., lots 16 and 17 block 2, Jackson, $600, at 7 per cent.

Attachment Filed. — Clavich to Matyasevich.

Backward in High Sierras.

Persons who have visited the summit of the sierras beyond Silver lake every year for the past thirty years, state that they have never known so much snow in that region during the summer season as this year. The road around Carson Spur is reported to be yet impassable for wagon, owing to the banks of snow. The cattle men have been able to drive their stock through, but wagons loaded with provision, and camping outfits are blockaded on the west side of the summit. Some have packed in supplies in small quantities for immediate wants.

It is a hard season for stockmen. Owing to the lateness of the season, the grass is unusually short—it has only just commenced to start, as the pasture lands are scarcely yet relieved of their winter coat of white.

The Kirkwoods found that a portion of their buildings had been crushed in by the weight of snow.

S. W. Bright sent up some 1600 or 1700 sheep to pasture on the eastern slope. The government law will not permit of their being pastured on public lands lying on the western slope. It was found impracticable to pass over the summit, and the man in charge concluded to return. A number of sheep were lost in the trip. They are now on their way back, and will be pastured this summer on one of the island of the Sacramento river.

There was a terrible rainstorm in the mountains last Saturday. Rain fell in torrents, one of the heaviest falls known in that region in the summer season.

A Survivor of the Columbia Disaster.

Bert C. Austin, formerly an employe of the Oneida Mining Co., is reported to have been a passenger on board the ill-fated Columbia, when she was run into and sunk by the steamer San Pedro off the Mendocino coast. He has returned to San Francisco, and was seen there by A. B. Caminetti, who is in the city. He was bruised up some, as the result of his experience in that fatal collision, but otherwise was unharmed. A few lines have been received by acquaintances in Jackson telling of his safety. It is said that at the time of the disaster, Austin was on his way to British Columbia under engagement with some mining company there, and was unattended by his wife. He is a son-in-law of E. Hampton, formerly superintendent of the Oneida, now of the Central Eureka.

Mr Austin left the Oneida, where he and his wife have been living, over two weeks ago. His mission was to British Columbia, and when he left, he did not know how long he would be gone. In the uncertainty, his wife remained behind. When the news of the disaster reached here, the apprehension of his relatives were quieted at the same time by the fact that he was reported among the list of survivors. He will probable make the trip north by the next steamer.

Studying Eastern Methods.

Superintendent W. T. Randall returned Saturday from a six week's trip through the East, devoted to visiting reformatory institutions of a character similar to the Preston School of Industry. Superintendent Greeley of Whittier and Trustee Clark of that institution have likewise been on a similar visit. Mr. Randall was accompanied by Mrs Randall, who is enjoying a stay in Connecticut—Echo.

Beatty Bros. Show Company.

Posters are out announcing that the specialty and comedy show of the Beatty Bros., will be presented in Love's hall on Tuesday and Wednesday evenings next, August 6 and 7. In addition to a moving picture entertainment embracing all the latest mechanical and scenic effects in that line, those well known and accomplished artists, Mr. and Mrs. Clark Mounts will constitute one of the greatest attractions. These vocalists and comedians have been here before, and made decided hits. They are conceded to be among the best actors in their specialties in the show business. An evening of refined and enjoyable amusement is in store for all who attend. The press of the state is unaminous in commendation of this troupe. Admission 25c, 35c and 50 cents. A new feature of the show is Chas Morrish, the accomplished pianist.

Dr. E. L. Phillips office is at his residence, on Hamilton tract, opposite California hotel.



GOOD COOKS

say CLEVELAND'S—Ask a GOOD cook the kind of baking powder to use and she will say CLEVELAND'S.

It is the baking powder of experts—the baking powder used by those who have tried them all.

Cooks who have used CLEVELAND'S and tried others always come back to

CLEVELAND'S SUPERIOR BAKING POWDER

Made from a *Superior* grade of Pure Cream of Tartar.

Remarkable Vitality.

J. H. Story and wife returned from Oakland last Friday. Mr Story, who is the local express agent and telegraph operator, was called to the bay to see his aged father, who is lying critically ill. His case affords one of the most remarkable instances of vitality on record. He is an old pioneer of Amador county, and will be remembered by many of the old settlers, notwithstanding that he left the county finally for his present home thirty years ago. He came across the plains in 1850, and engaged in mining in Volcano district, working what was known as the Story placer claim. In 1852 he returned to the east by the Panama route, and the following year again crossed the plains, accompanied this time by Mrs Story, for California. He is now over 90 years of age, and his present fatal illness was brought about in a singular manner. He was paring a corn on his left foot, and it is surmised that rust from the knife poisoned the foot. It commenced to inflame and became so troublesome that a surgeon was consulted. He was then 85 years old. An examination showed that the veins below the knee were so affected, that there was no hope of relief from amputation of the leg between the knee and ankle. So the affected member was taken off near the thigh, and notwithstanding his great age, he rallied from the shock, and recovered in a short time. It was one of few instances of recovery from so serious an operation at such an advanced age. Several months ago symptoms of gangrene appeared in the right foot, no doubt brought about by the poison brought into the system in the former case. He has been laid up from this cause for four months. Amputation cannot be contemplated, owing to age and feebleness. He is slowly failing, and his son went to see him before his mental faculties became impaired to the extent of non-recognition.

State of Ohio, City of Toledo
Lucas County.

Frank J. Cheney makes oath that he is senior partner of the firm of F. J. Cheney & Co; doing business in the city of Toledo, county and state aforesaid, and that said firm will pay the sum of One Hundred Dollars for each and every case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by the use of Hall's Catarrh Cure.

Frank J. Cheney.

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence, this 6th kay of December A. D. 1886.

A. W. Gleason.
Notary Public.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, and acts directly on the blood and mucus surfaces of the system.

Send for testimonials free.

F. J. Cheney & Co; Toledo, Ohio.

Sold by all druggists, 75 cents.

Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

Unclaimed Letters.

In Jackson postoffice August 2, 1907.

Mr Anderson, Frank Bobert, Gianbatista Avanzino, Mrs Emma Clemenson, Mrs Condell, Mrs Louis Eaton, F. Bernardoni, Franco Antonio, J. S. Harris, Vincenzo Giovannetti, W. H. Lilley, Achile Pisoni, Meredith Cramer, Bert Sutton (2), K. Viko.—Frank Duden, postmaster.

MINING NOTES.

Gold Top.—A clean-up for the season's run was made at this gravel mine at Pine Grove last week. The mine is better known as the Wheeler placer claim, and is located partly within the townsite. The amount of gold recovered by the clean-up was not large, said to be something over $2000. Some coarse gold was picked up from the bedrock in the process of hydraulicing. The yield is not sufficient to leave any profit. J. Batz, the superintendent, left Saturday morning for the city. He says operations will be resumed as soon as the water supply is again available.

Defender.—F. B. Joyce, principal owner of this quartz mine, was in town this week, and reports that a fine body of ore has been encountered in the 200 foot level, running north. The ledge is from 18 inches to 2 feet in width, and is said to carry values from $50 to $60 per ton. The mill has not been started on this rock so far, but is idle at present. The last run was made on a mixture of quartz and granite, encountered in the form of a "horse," and did not yield well. This was not unexpected, but the rock had to be got out anyway, and to mill it was better than to let it go to the waste dump. Mr Joyce is elated over the enhanced outlook incident to this latest improvement in ore.

Wildman-Mahoney.—W. J. Morphy, a wealthy mining man of Chicago, is reported to have bought the Wildman-Mahoney, and allied mines. He has been in Sutter Creek with John McIntyre, for several days in this behalf. Experts went through the underground works some time ago, and their report was sufficiently favorable to lead him to become the purchaser. He has made arrangements to pay off the indebtedness, if a reasonable compromise can be effected with the claimants. The purchase will take in adjacent mining ground, and he is prepared to work on an extensive scale, such as the vast ore deposit demands. Sutter Creek people feel jubilant over the expected early resumption of operations on this property.

The New Idea Club intends to give an entertainment about August 16. The character of the entertainment will be announced in next issue.

A miner named Bruzie had a miraculous escape from serious, if not fatal injury, last Saturday while working in the Kennedy mine. He was employed in one of the stopes, and fell a distance of seventy-five feet. Strange to say he received no more serious injuries than a sprained ankle, and a few scratches. He will be laid up a few days. He considers himself the luckiest of mortals to get off as easily as he did. He is under the care of Dr. Gall.

Use Pioneer flour, and you will call for no other brand.

Having received a large consignment of extra choice olives, 75c per gal, or 20c qt. Call and try them. V. Giovannoni & Co.

Furnished Rooms to let: inquire at Ledger office.

CITY TRUSTEES.

The board of trustees of the city of Jackson met in regular monthly session August 1; all present except Kirkwood.

Trustee Tam and Leam as a committee on graveyard, made a verbal report in regard to same.

Ordinance No. 33, was advanced to its second reading and placed upon its final passage, and adopted by unanimous vote.

Ordinance No. 34, was adopted by the unanimous vote:

The first annual report of the Jackson library trustees, was read and ordered spread upon the minutes.

S. Harris, representing the Miners' Union, appeared before the board in regard to holding sports labor day on Main street.

The audit and finance committees reported favorably on the following claims:

Amador co., 6 mos. rent	$ 30.60
V. Giovanoni & Co., supplies	2.50
J. Leverone, labor	58.75
Amador Ledger, printing	2.70
Amador Electric L & R Co.,	79.00
G. M. Huberty, fees	6.75
W. G. Thompson, fees	9.00
G. Folger, team hire	.75
H. A. Clark, " "	90.00
J. Vigna, watering trees	10.00
G. Traverso, labor	65.60
E. T. Heath, "	51.75
L. J. Glavinovich, supplies	9.85
Tags and supplies	16.00
Studebaker, tank	70.00

Claim of R. Webb was laid over.

The clerk was instructed to draw the following salary warrants for July salary:

F. E. Jackson,	$75.00
L. J. Glavinich	40.00
R. C. Bole	25.00
J. S. Garbarini	10.00

W. E. Parsons appeared before the board in regard to having the license tax on peddling ice, reduced.

The monthly reports of marshal treasurer and clerk were approved.

On motion duly made and carried, the licence of H. Leam to retail liquor was revoked.

Petition of Giacomo Majioncaldi to retail liquor in Tallon building on west side of Main street, formerly conducted by H. Leam, was read and granted.

Adjourned until August 15.

St. Joseph's Academy,

G St. bet. 8th and 9th, Sacramento, Cal.

Boarding and Day School for Girls.

Courses: Academic, Literary, Business and Special. Primary and Grammar Schools in connection with the Academy.

Instrumental Music a specialty. Extensive grounds, furnished with tennis court and croquet, etc., etc. For terms apply to

aul m Sisters of Mercy.

NOTICE

—TO—

CITY TAXPAYERS.

The Board of Trustees of the City of Jackson, California, will meet as a Board of Equalization at 10 o'clock a. m., on MONDAY, AUGUST 12, 1907, at Supervisors' Room in Hall of Records at Jackson, California, and will continue to meet from day to day to equalize assessments. The assessment list, so far as ownership, description of property and valuation thereof are concerned, has been completed and is now on file in the office of the City Clerk.

L. J. GLAVINOVICH,
City Clerk.

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Verdict for Dr. Pierce

AGAINST THE

Ladies' Home Journal.

Sending truth after a lie. It is an old maxim that "a lie will travel seven leagues while truth is getting its boots on," and no doubt hundreds of thousands of good people read the unwarranted and malicious attack upon Dr. R. V. Pierce and his "Favorite Prescription" published in the May (1904) number of the Ladies' Home Journal, with its great black display headings, who never saw the humble, groveling retraction, with its inconspicuous heading, published two months later. It was boldly charged in the slanderous and libelous article that Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription, for the cure of woman's weaknesses and ailments, contained alcohol and other harmful ingredients. Dr. Pierce promptly brought suit against the publishers of the Ladies' Home Journal, for $200,000.00 damages.

Dr. Pierce alleged that Mr. Bok, the editor, maliciously published the article containing such false and defamatory matter with the intent of injuring his business; furthermore, that no alcohol, or other injurious, or habit-forming, drugs are, or ever were, contained in his "Favorite Prescription"; that said medicine is made from native medicinal roots and contains no harmful ingredients whatever; and that Mr. Bok's malicious statements were wholly and absolutely false.

In the retraction printed by said Journal they were forced to acknowledge that they had obtained analyses of "Favorite Prescription," from eminent chemists, all of whom certified that it did not contain alcohol or any of the alleged harmful drugs!

These facts were also proven in the trial of the action in the Supreme Court. But the business of Dr. Pierce was greatly injured by the publication of the libelous article with its great display headings, while hundreds of thousands who read the wickedly defamatory article never saw the humble groveling retraction, set in small type and made as inconspicuous as possible. The matter was, however brought before a jury in the Supreme Court of New York State which promptly rendered a verdict in the Doctor's favor. Thus his traducers came to grief and their base slanders were refuted.

The Questions They Ask.

The capacity of the average small boy for asking questions is practically unlimited, but it is doubtful whether more searching inquiries have ever been made by a boy than those propounded by a youngster to his father, who had taken him for a steamer trip. Here is a partial list:

"Is that water down there any wetter than the water in the Atlantic ocean?"

"What makes the water wet?"

"How many men could be drowned in water as deep as that?"

"Is that big man with the gold buttons on his coat the father of all those men who do whatever he tells them to?"

"Where do all those soapsuds behind the boat come from?"

"Could a train go as fast on the water as this boat?"—Chums.

Mad Dogs.

Mad dogs do not attack people. "When a dog has the rabies," said a physician, "he has lost control of his body, and what he does is mechanical. His jaws snap involuntarily, and if he encounters any object, whether animate or inanimate, he is likely to bite it. But a mad dog does not attack as does an angry dog. He does not pick out a victim or use any strategy. For this reason dogs suffering from rabies are less dangerous than is supposed. No grown person need fear them, for all he has to do is to get out of the way. The dog will not chase him. Of course, young children are in danger, as they do not know how to dodge the brute."

Straightened Out the Blunder.

Beef was very scarce in Ladysmith during the siege, but General Sir Ian Hamilton, then a colonel, insisted that "horse is not half bad when properly cooked and when one is used to it. In fact," he said, concluding a discussion, "I have a joint cooked tonight, which I hope you will all sample. Of course, there's beef, too—tonight!" Every one at the table preferred the beef, with the exception of Colonels Ward and Ian Hamilton, who ostentatiously carved generous slices from the "horsefiesh." The dinner was nearly over when one of the servants whispered a communication to Ward. Up he sprang. "I'm distressed, gentlemen," he announced to the startled company. "A silly mistake has been made. Those joints were mixed up somehow, and you have been eating the horse. I'm really annoyed. But I hope you'll be convinced now that the meat is splendid eating. I'm sure you all seemed to enjoy it." Glances were exchanged; mustaches were twirled. Nobody seemed ready with a response. Then a voice from the bottom of the table piped up: "Oh, don't distress yourself, Ward! I thought some mistake had been made, so I just changed those dishes as they stood on the sideboard. It was you and Hamilton who had the horsefiesh all right!"

Hadn't Been Drunk.

He evidently wasn't used to the ways of big hotels. He looked as though he might have been from some Kansas farm and was in a large city for the first time. Somehow he had heard that the next morning men who had been absorbing intoxicants drink lots of ice water.

"Say," he said to C. T. Newton behind the desk at the Shirley hotel about 8 o'clock in the morning, "the other clerk last night told me to ask fer things over the little telephone in my room when I wanted 'em."

"Yes," said Newton.

"Well, this morning, about a half an hour ago, I asked fer a glass of ice water. Some girl answered the telephone."

"Yes."

"Well, I don't like to be took fer a heavy drinker. I wasn't drunk last night."

"What do you mean?"

"Jes' this: I didn't get no glass of ice water. That girl sent me up a whole pitcher. It looked mighty much to me like she thought I was full of liquor last night and would need a whole pitcher. A glass would 'a' been enough." And as he turned and strode away he wore one of those "Guess I didn't call him down, eh?" looks.—Denver Post.

An Old Time Alderman.

Several patrons of the restaurant at Broadway and Tenth street were lunching there a few days ago, seated at a table between the corner windows on the second floor which commanded a fine view down Broadway, which makes a sharp turn at Tenth street. Said one of them: "Do you know that this bend in Broadway was made in order to save a tree? Well, it was. As originally planned, Broadway would have cut a slice off the lawn of Hendrik Brevoort, who ran a tavern in the Dutch farmhouse which stood where Grace church now is. He was an alderman, like many of his profession today, and not only succeeded in saving the magnificent tree in the shade of which his customers lingered over their pipes to watch the traffic on Bloomingdale road, but about 1849 also prevented the opening of Eleventh street from Fourth avenue to Broadway, which would have necessitated the tearing down of his tavern."—New York Sun.

The Madrigal.

The word madrigal sounds very formidable to a beginner in music. More than once have I heard the question, "What is a madrigal?" Strictly speaking, a madrigal is an elaborate vocal composition in from three to six parts, generally sung in chorus. The melody should not be carried through a single part, but should be dispersed in phrases through the different voices in the conversational manner peculiar to the music of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries. The true madrigal has no accompaniment. This form of song is considered English, but is thought to have had its origin in the Netherlands. The exact derivation of the word is not known. The first madrigals are believed to have been morning songs, shepherds' lays or songs in praise of the Virgin.—Circle Magazine.

A Very Practical Christian.

A benevolent old man who lived on his farm in Iowa never refused shelter to any who might ask it of him. His many friends remonstrated with him about this characteristic, knowing that many unscrupulous hoboes would avail themselves of the opportunity and that there was great danger of the old man being robbed. To these remonstrances the old man replied that he believed in "practical Christianity."

"But," said one of his friends, "this seems very impractical. Suppose one of these men took it into his head to rob you one night?"

"My dear young friend," was the reply, "I bid all enter in the name of God, but I prove my belief in practical Christianity by locking up their pants during the night."

Real Distinction.

"Is Mr. Scadds a man of scientific distinction?"

"Yes, indeed," answered Miss Cayenne. "He has so many college degrees that when he sends in his card you can't be sure whether it is his name or a problem in algebra."—London Tit-Bits.

Friends of Our Friends.

Nothing astonishes us, as a rule, more than the friends of our friends. We invariably look upon them with suspicion and wonder, especially when we have heard a great deal about them, in what their attraction can possibly consist.—London Ladies' Field.

The Oyster and the Cockle.

If the average person were asked what was the strongest living thing it is probable that he would name the lion or some such huge denizen of the forest and would not even think of the unassertive bivalve. But so great is the power possessed by the oyster that to open it a force equal to 1,319.5 times the weight of its shell-less body is required. The shell-less limpet pulls 1,984 times its own weight when in the air and about double when measured in the water. The Mediterranean cockle (Venus vurrucosa) can exert a pulling power equal to 2,071 times the weight of its own body. If the human being possessed strength as great in proportion as that the average man would be able to lift the enormous weight of 2,976,000 pounds, pulling in the same degree as the limpet. And if the man pulled in the same proportionate degree as the cockle he would sustain a weight of no less than 3,106,500 pounds.

Nobody Ever "at" London.

A case of irregularity occurs in a cablegram that announces from New York the residence of a certain accused person "at London." You will perceive at once the absurdity of those words—"at London." A New Yorker may want to get at London, but those who live there live "in London." And it is one of the triumphs of London and language (though most irregular) that no one is ever "at" London. You can drop off "at" Paris on the way to anywhere, and you may spend the winter "at" St. Petersburg or "at" New York. You may change cars "at" Chicago. But there comes a moment when the English language gets irregular. Is it when the fifth million is passed? No Englishman was ever "at" London. It would be as irregular as being "at" Asia or "at" heaven.—London Standard.

Iceland From a Lava Wall.

The general impression that Iceland is a cold country is a false one, says a writer in Travel Magazine. In Reykjavik, the capital of the island, I one day perched myself on one of the lava walls and looked at a scene of summer warmth and beauty. Familiar cows and cats and hens were busy in the sunshine. Children, thinly clad, were playing about with shouts of merriment. Potatoes were in full blossom, and cabbage and various vegetables added to the sense of homelike comfort. But such days are oases in vast deserts of rain, for if Iceland in summer is not cold it is not comfortable.

Room Doors on the Stage.

In real life room doors always open in toward the room itself. On the stage, however, room doors, as a rule, open outward, or away from the room. Exits are one of the most difficult parts of the actor's art, and if he or she had to fumble with the handle, pull the door toward them, step round it and pass through they would probably make a clumsy dodge of it. That is why, as a rule, doors are constructed to open outward at a push.

BAPTIZING SHIPS.

The Modern Method a Survival of a Barbaric Custom.

If fair young women sponsors who take a great deal of pride in breaking a bottle of champagne over the prow of a ship as she slides into the water for her first float knew something about the origin and significance of the launching custom, the chances are they would not be so eager to see the bottle crash and the foaming liquid wet the sides of the vessel.

It is a survival of a barbaric custom when sacrifices were made to the gods and some living victim or offering was held up and its throat cut so that the blood flowed over the prow of the ship being launched. The vessel was baptized in warm blood. Now sparkling wine or pure water is used, and the change has many advantages, though the symbolism remains.

There is another curious custom aboard ship that is interesting in the way it has been handed down to us. When a dignitary visits a foreign country, the moment that his ship enters port a formal salute is fired as a signal of welcome. This custom was observed years ago, when it was considered the correct thing for a port to fire its guns to show the visiting stranger that the citizens and authorities placed such confidence in his friendliness that it was not considered necessary to keep the guns loaded, so all the shot was discharged.—New York Herald.

Disqualified.

Although Mrs. Harlow loved her husband and admired what she considered his good points, it was a never ending source of amazement to her that he had been chosen to fill the office of mayor for three successive terms.

"Everybody knows how much I think of James," she said in a dazed way to one of her husband's cousins. "I always said and always should say that he is as good as gold. But if you'll tell me whether you think a man who is color blind and who brings home toys that won't go when you wind them and who still thinks I could like olives if I'd only try is fit for such a position why, all I can say is I don't."—Youth's Companion.

A Chinese Idea of Foreigners.

The following is a quite modern Chinese conception of the foreigners' treatment of infectious cases: "If an epidemic broke out two foreigners took the sick away and put them in a little room, washed them with lime water and then locked them up so that no one could see them on purpose that they might soon die and not propagate the disease. Wives and children might cry and weep, but the foreigner would but drive them away with sticks, for until dead no one must see those faces again. Better for all of us to jump into the sea than submit to this."—South China Post.

Antiquity of an Old Tune.

When Napoleon's army was in Egypt in 1799 and the band struck up the tune which in England is set to the song "We Won't Go Home Till Morning" its effect on the Bedouins was electrical. They leaped and shouted and embraced one another deliriously. They averred that they were listening to the oldest and most popular tune of their people. It is thought that the tune was brought to Europe from the dark continent in the eleventh century by the Crusaders.—St. James' Gazette.

The Appetite.

"The appetite," said the physician, "is always a consideration of great importance."

"Yes," answered the man who is painfully economical. "If you have a poor one you worry about your health, and if you have a good one you worry about the expense."—Washington Star.

BIRD SUPERSTITIONS.

Queer Beliefs That Were Held by the Ancient Mariners.

Birds as inhabitants of the air were naturally chosen by the ancients as oracles and augurs of future happenings. The sensitiveness to atmospheric changes shown by many birds aided in establishing these notions. The real indications often furnished by sea birds of a coming storm or calm were doubtless magnified by the anxious, superstitious sailor.

The custom of hanging the sea swallow so that the bill may point to the wind arose from the old time custom of suspending the bird by the feet, expecting it would renew its feathers as if alive.

Divination by the flight of birds was a favorite method in the olden times. Sailors watched their flight for indications of prosperous voyages and favoring winds. As they were thought to fly through the air to heaven, they easily became messengers of the will of the gods.

The albatross is believed by Jack tar to sleep on the winds. It was at one time thought that the petrel hatched its eggs under its wings.

The kingfisher was at one time kept in chests to keep away moths.

The fishhawk was esteemed a bringer of good luck; it boded good or evil as its cry was to the right or left.

There was an old superstition that gulls were never seen bleeding. Shooting stars were then supposed to be the half digested food of winter gulls.

CLEOPATRA.

The Story of Her Death From the Bite of an Asp.

It is admitted that Cleopatra killed herself to avoid being exhibited at Rome in the triumph of Octavius, who had made war upon her and Antony because the latter had divorced his (Octavius') sister on the queen's account. But did she die from a snake's bite? It is better to think not. "If her death had been caused by any serpent, the small viper would rather have been chosen than the large asp, but the story is disproved by her having decked herself in the royal ornaments and being found dead without any marks or suspicion of poison on her body."

Death from a serpent's bite could not have been mistaken, and her vanity would not have allowed her to choose one which would have disfigured her in so frightful a manner.

Other poisons were well understood and easy of access, and no boy would have ventured to carry an asp in a basket of figs, some of which he even offered to the guards as he passed, and even Plutarch shows that the story of the asp was doubtful. Nor is the statue carried in Augustus' triumph, which had an asp upon it, any proof of his belief in it, since the snake was the emblem of Egyptian royalty. The statue (or the crown) of Cleopatra could not have been without one, and this was probably the origin of the whole story.

Deaf Dogs Are Rare.

People have been known to excuse watch dogs for dereliction of duty on the ground that the dogs might be hard of hearing. This excuse ought not to go. A veterinary surgeon of Cleveland remarked that in his thirty-five years' experience he had never heard of a deaf dog. His remark led to inquiries among two or three other veterinaries and not one had ever heard of a dog that couldn't hear. When a watch dog or any other dog doesn't hear a man that is prowling about the house it is because it doesn't want to hear. Horses are frequently treated by veterinaries for deafness, and even cats are hard of hearing occasionally, but deaf dogs seem to be unknown in Cleveland at least.—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

The Mohammedan Oath.

Of all the many forms of taking the oath used in the courts perhaps the most picturesque is that which the Mohammedan is required to take. It is a silent ceremony. The son of Islam places his right hand flat upon the Koran and puts the other on his forehead; then he brings his forehead down to and in contact with the book. He then raises himself and looks up steadfastly for some seconds. The officer of the court should then—though he sometimes forgets this—ask the Mohammedan, "Are you bound by the ceremony you have performed to speak the truth?" and the answer is, "I am." In India the ceremony has been abolished in favor of an affirmation.

Milk In Turkey.

In Turkey there is a great consumption of the milk of the buffalo, the common cow, the goat and the ewe, but it is hardly ever used in a natural state. After slow cooling the milk is treated with a ferment taken from the previous day's supply. In a few hours a curd forms which is called yaghoun. The preparation is preferred to milk, and it has a pleasant, clean, acid taste and is, of course, nutritious.

The Happy Family.

Mrs. Scrappington (in the midst of her reading)—Here is an item which says that full grown rhinoceroses cost $12,000 apiece. Mr. Scrappington (meanly)—Eh-yah! And isn't it a pity that women can't wear them on their hats?—Smart Set.

His Smile.

Old Hunks (sitting for his photograph)—What are you asking me to look pleasant for? Blame it, ain't I smiling? Photographer—Yes, sir; that's why I am asking you to try to look pleasant.—Chicago Tribune.

We are best of all led to men's principles by what they do.—Butler.

In Ignorance.

"Your husband seems to have an exalted opinion of you," remarked the bride's aunt. "He says you are his right hand."

"Yes," rejoined the young wife, with a sigh, "but he's one of those men who never let their right hand know what their left hand does."

Wrong Man.

"You understand," said the captain, "that we want a secretary who is thoroughly accustomed to managing men."

"In that case," answered the applicant sadly, "I'm afraid it's not me you want, but my wife."

Money does all things. It makes honest men and knaves, fools and philosophers.—L'Estrange.

Welsh mothers put a pair of tongs or a knife in the cradle to insure the safety of their children. The knife is also used for the same purpose in some parts of England.

The "Pull" and the Job.

Business men are constantly being pestered by young men who seek positions through letters of recommendation, often in the form of personal requests from fellow business men. One may well question whether these letters have any great "pulling" power after all. The Saturday Evening Post tells of such an instance. After being very politely dismissed by several managers with the stereotyped expression that there was not a vacancy at present, the young man tore up the letters and went back to the place last visited.

"What can I do for you now?" the manager asked in an annoyed tone.

"Pardon me," said the young man, "but I've just torn up those letters. Could you give me a job on my own hook?"

The manager looked amused and said: "We need a young fellow to chip castings in the machine shop at $6 a week. If you like, you can have that until something better turns up."

"Yes, sir," replied the job hunter. "I'm ready now."

Queen Sophia and Bismarck.

Queen Sophia of the Netherlands, the first wife of King William III. of Holland, was too great a friend of Emperor Napoleon III., the Empress Eugenie and of France generally to take kindly to Bismarck. Before the big war of 1870 and probably some time after the Luxembourg squabble there was an international exhibition in Amsterdam, which the queen visited. She was conducted over the whole place by the committee, and as they came to a certain section one of the members said, "Now your majesty will see the greatest enemy of Germany." "Ah, Bismarck!" she cried, with some glee. The members stood aghast and never repeated this rash exclamation. The "greatest enemy" he had to exhibit was not, of course, Bismarck at all, but only a very much enlarged reproduction of either the phylloxera or the Colorado beetle, which at that time did a great deal of harm to German agriculture.—Westminster Gazette.

Placing the Responsibility.

For six months or more the druggist's assistant had occupied his leisure moments by writing verses for the village paper, in the "poets' corner" of which publication they appeared anonymously every Thursday, says the Youth's Companion. On opening his copy of the Weekly Bugle one morning, and, turning first, as was his regular habit, to that particular corner, he was surprised and gratified beyond measure to see his name in full appended to his latest poetical outbreak.

He hastened to call at the office of the Bugle.

"Mr. Stires," he said to the editor, "I want to thank you for signing my name to my poem in this week's paper. It encourages a fellow when he gets proper credit for his work."

"Oh, that's all right, Jobson," responded the editor. "We thought it was about time to place the responsibility for that poetry where it belonged."

His "Richt" Name.

From queer names and descriptions of things there follow as a natural sequence queer names and descriptions of people. Among a number of racy instances is one quoted by Mr. Fox-Davies, the well known authority on nomenclature, from Blackwood's Magazine, of April, 1842. "In one of the Buchan fishing villages a stranger had occasion to call on a fisherman of the name of Alexander White. Meeting a girl, he asked, 'Can ye tell me fa'r Sanny Fite lives?' 'Filk Sanny Fite?' quoth she. 'Muckle Sanny Fite?' said he. 'Filk muckle Sanny Fite?' 'Muckle lang Sanny Fite.' 'Filk muckle lang Sanny Fite?' 'Muckle lang gleyed Sanny Fite!' shouted the exasperated man. 'Oh, it's Goup-the-Lift ye're seeking,' answered the girl, 'and fat the de'il for dinna ye speer for the mon by his richt name at ance?'"

High Game and Fools.

"Never eat game high," said an antiquary. "People will tell you that high game is tenderer. What rot! Of course it is tenderer, but would you want your steak or your chop spoiled in order that it might be a little softer to the teeth? No, never! Highness in game is an anachronism, a relic of the past, a relic of the days of stage coaches. In those days it was impossible to deliver game to the cities fresh—transit was too slow. All game was high, and men ate it high because otherwise they couldn't eat it at all; hence to eat game high nowadays, when there is no necessity for it, is to be a fool."—Cincinnati Enquirer.

Buddha's Six Essentials.

Buddha, who reformed the Hindoo religion more than 500 years before Christ, established for men six essentials of perfection—first, knowledge, used to distinguish the true from the false; second, energy, which is used to fight against the evils of the flesh; third, purity; fourth, patience; fifth, charity (i. e., loving kindness); sixth, almsgiving.

A Hard Crack.

"Well," said he, anxious to make up their quarrel of yesterday, "aren't you curious to know what's in this parcel?"

"Not very," replied his wife indifferently.

"Well, it's something for the one I love best in the world."

"Ah, I suppose it's those new collars you said you needed."—Tit-Bits.

Knew What He Wanted.

Smart Boy—Got any soap that will take off trademarks?

Grocer—Take off trademarks?

Smart Boy—That's what I said. Dad's a shoemaker, and he wants to wash his hands. See?—Chicago News.

One and a Million.

"That's the first time I ever sold a single envelope," said the young woman at a big stationer's store in the city's center. "I've always sold them in packages, but that gentleman came in with a letter in his hand and asked for an envelope, and I sold him one for a cent. I imagine that's the smallest sale that has been made in this establishment since it opened. The biggest I ever made happened to be in the envelope line too. A rather roughly dressed man came in, asked to see our envelopes and wanted to know the price by the thousand. I told him. Then he asked the price by the million. I got the figures from our manager, who smiled as he gave them to me. Yet the man ordered a million envelopes, and when we asked for reference he said he would as lief pay the bill on the spot, which he did from a roll of yellow back bank notes about the size of a loaf of bread. We delivered the envelopes, but haven't seen the purchaser since."—Philadelphia Record.

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TIMBER LAND, ACT JUNE 3, 1878.—NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.
United States Land Office, Sacramento, Calif., June 27, 1907.
Notice is hereby given that in compliance with the provisions of the act of Congress of June 3, 1878, entitled "An Act for the sale of timber lands in the States of California, Oregon, Nevada, and Washington Territory," as extended to all the public land states by act of August 4, 1892, George Lucot, of Jackson, county of Amador, State of California, has this day filed in this office his sworn statement No. 1956, for the purchase of the southeast quarter of Section No. 18, in Township No. 7 N Range No. 13 E., M. D. M., and will offer proof to show that the land sought is more valuable for its timber or stone than for agricultural purposes, and to establish his claim to said land before the Register and Receiver at U. S. Land Office in Sacramento, Calif. on Tuesday, the 10th day of September, 1907.
He names as witnesses: A. B. McLaughlin, E. D. Boydston, Edward Santerfo and William Lagomarsino, all of Volcano, Calif.
Any and all persons claiming adversely the above-described lands are requested to file their claims in this office on or before said 10th day of September, 1907.
JOHN F. ARMSTRONG, Register.
First publication July 2, 1907

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